REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,439.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	62
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special arrangements may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rage—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. R. Gayn, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1876, at 6 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves Bombay	26	Leaves Tuticorin	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Colombo	6
„ Tuticorin	27	„ Galle	7
„ Galle	27	„ Negapatam	10
„ Negapatam	28	„ Madras	10
„ Madras	29	„ Coconada	14
„ Coconada	30	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Vizagapatam	31	„ Chilkahrun	16
„ Chilkahrun	1	„ Calingapatam	16
„ Calingapatam	2	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Gopalpore	2	„ False Point	17
„ False Point	3	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Allagoy	3	Arrives CALCUTTA	19

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer leaving Madras on the 29th instant, and be forwarded by Steamer Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Padang, Penang, Acheen, Andaman Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer [illegible] week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN; and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 963 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Malloy, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSSRE	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Muscat	March 4	„ Bushire	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Linga	18
„ Linga	9	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Bushire	11	„ Jask	25
„ Fao	11	„ Muscat	27
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	31
Arrives BUSSRE	12	Arrives BOMBAY	April 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer [illegible] week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN; and MAHOMERAH.

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Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Padang, Penang, Acheen, Andaman Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2394	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PERSIA	W. Woolcock	3777	600	27th—Southampton. April
TENEDOS	G. J. Rebot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	2000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gibson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. B. Tomlin	2383	450	24th—Southampton. May.
SAMBRE	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	2429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (3,833 Tons, and 520 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chief of option, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 22nd February 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY 8TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 12 Knots and has accommodation for about 80 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Boat.
EUROPA	2977	4th Jan.	31st Jan.	22nd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	6th Feb.	28th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2979	4th Feb.	18th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

First Class	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 360

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

RIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND CLIMATES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, and for all Disorders of the Heart, Nervousness, Gout, and all Blood Taint. They combine influence in operation with the most admirable effects, and as a patient observes, "Are worth a Guinea a Box." Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s 6d. and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOW STREET.

REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN FOR THE COMING MARCH SEASON.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the Season.
3	The Byke	Rs. 600
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	500
10	The Hermitage	400
25	Rose Cot age	500
25a	Terrace Cottage	400
25b	Cama Cottage	500
29	Forest Lodge	500
29	Ewart Lodge	500
31	Kerp Sake	300
32	Cooper's Lodge	500
38	Maria Cottage	500
39	Parbut House	500
47	Hill Hou e	400
54	The Wilderness	500
69	Upna Cottage	300
69	Upna Cottage	300
70	Garbut Hall	500
73	Florence Lodge	400
74	Aladdin Hou e	500
84	Barr's Cottage	500
85	Red or Harrison House	300
101	Fleetwood	300
	Bundside	200

For further particulars such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and List of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALA[illegible]

TO BE LET [illegible] most pleasantly [illegible] lower [illegible] good seasoning [illegible] GREEN.

[illegible] RS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 800.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have [illegible] from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75. Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24,
T. Robertson's celebrated Comedy, of
SCHOOL.
NAOMI TIGHE.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
FRIDAY, EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY,
Grand Christmas Pantomime,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD, OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

PROFESSOR
GIOVANI SOVAGIAN,
(ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.)
WILL PERFORM
A WONDERFUL
TALKING HEAD,
AT OBELISK ROAD, No. 131,
OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
Performance commences from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M., and from 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

CAST IRON PIPES.

MR. SCOTT, 1, Hummum Street, PRACTICAL IRON FOUNDER, is desirous to treat with a respectable firm with a view to establishing a Factory in Bombay as early as possible for making large Cast Iron Pipes in Sand or Cement.

Mr. SCOTT has the contract for all the casing for the North British Railway, Glasgow, and made their castings on an improved principle which effected a considerable saving for the Company. Any one desiring to go into them further can have the fullest information as to Mr. Scott's practical ability as an Iron Founder from the Locomotive Superintendent of that line, Mr. THOMAS WHEATLEY, N. B. Railway, Glasgow.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Respectable WIDOW, lately returned from England, wishes Engagement as a Nurse, or Lady's Companion; has good Testimonials. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette*

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE Light and in good condition, and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

WANTED, by a Young Englishman, a place where trust and confidence is necessary. Good Testimonials. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock to H. BARKER, Royal Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a TONGA, nearly new, mounted on 6 Springs, complete, with Harness and a pair of JET BLACK PONIES, well matched. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Commission Agent, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 24th February 1876, at 4-30 P.M., to receive the REPORT of the COUNCIL of DIRECTORS, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the CHILDREN of the SCHOOLS will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., President in the Chair.

G. O. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 21st February 1876.

NOTICE.—HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, Esquire, deceased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866."—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 34, Northumberland Place, Paris, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and a partner in the Firm of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., in Bombay aforesaid, deceased, who died at Paris aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits throughout the Presidency of Bombay (with the Exemplification of the Probate of his last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 24th day of January 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, of Bombay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March 1876, to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to GEORGE CHARLES BRIGHT and ROBERT ARMSTRONG ASSIDY (the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which shall then have had notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate are having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or to deliver such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 27th day of January 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies-at-Law, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette" Press.

FURTHER ARRIVAL, EX S.S. PEKIN, OF BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR THE HILLS.

WALKER & Co. have just landed a splendid consignment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of SILK TASSOS, CHAMBERTINS, RHEA FIBRE CLOTH, BAPTISTE and GRASS CLOTH.

These goods are all of a very fine and light texture and have been especially selected to suit the Indian climate.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. [illegible] through their STOCKS.

[illegible] Co.

[illegible] CAUTION

[illegible] ERS

[illegible] MERS

[illegible] SIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL

[illegible] TO IMITATE OUR BRAND

[illegible] ERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGE

[illegible] PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE

[illegible] PURCHASERS AND CONSUMER

[illegible] IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND

[illegible] D SEE THAT THE WORDS

BRILLIANT"

[illegible] THE CASES AND STAMPED ON

Tops. NONE ARE GENUINE

[illegible] P ON THE SCREW TOP.

[illegible] nufacturing Company,

[illegible] 80 Beaver Streets,

[illegible] W YORK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

USUAL SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Company, will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 Cases Turkey Red Prints, 28 yards.
2 „ Black Italian Cloth.
6 „ White Lenos.
1 Bale Green Twist, No. 40.
1 Iron Safe by Chubbs.
1 Copying Press.
47 cases iron wire.

On account of the concerned Ex "Alnwick Castle."

B 9 56 & Co.	—2 bales damaged printing paper	54lbs	reams.
D B C—3	bales do	do	36lbs Reams.
D B C—3	do	do	40lbs do.
D S B—3	do	do	35lbs do.
D S B—C	do	do	125lbs do.
D B C—4	do	do	128lbs do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Oondria Street, near Nagpada, by order of the Mortgagee Marwady Gowa Kewda and Jaitha Loomba and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Hawabsee wife of Janoo Esmail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a dwelling house thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of Oondria Street in the Sub-district of Masagon, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Hawabsee, Registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under No 465 assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 46 A and presently under No. 47 containing 43 7-9 Square yards be the same little more less and bounded on the east by the house of Morojee Dass, on the west by the house of Emambux, on the north by the said Oondria Street, and on the south by the house of Abdool Cadur bin Jaffer Mahomed.

TERMS.—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of Sale

For further particulars apply at the room of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Just Landed.

A very handsome new circular fronted glass miniature brougham by J Griffiths, London, with lamps, pole and shaft.

A quite new small light pale-quin office shigram, with lamps.

A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kerton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with coachbox in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed,

A very handsome new English built miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, pole and shaft.

1 very handsome English built brougham, by Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, very superior rich deep diamond cut glassware, very handsome "Davenports," best China dinner and breakfast services, and hand painted dessert services, best electro-plated tea urns, with gold, silver, Japanese, China and other fishes, superior photographs and engravings, a large size cooking stove, valuable collection of books, etc., at No. 22, Alhio-place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, etc., of G. W. R. Malins, Esq., the same comprising very rich deep diamond cut glassware for 12 persons very handsome white, blue and "Davenports," transparent China dinner and breakfast and richly gilt and painted dessert services, best electroplated table spoons and forks in case, Moppin's best electroplated curry dishes, tea covers, cruet frame, pickle frame, cruetstand, breakfast cruets, shell pattern miniature salt cellars, nut cracker, pickle fork, piano candlesticks, tea pail, &c., best steel ivory handled table cutlery, and hand some carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining table in 5 pieces, drawing room, side, writing, work hand and dressing tables, French polished sofa table with marble top, solid mahogany drawing-room chairs, chiffonier, Mallet pattern dining-room without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter Brussels carpet, folding couch, easy and without arm chairs, bookstand, camp cot, wardrobe, superior photographs and engravings, hanging pagoda lamp, richly engraved brass 8 day patent alarm clock, plated, pedestal moderator lamp from the Paris Exhibition of 1862, table linen, porcelain flower stand and vases, marble statues, large real Turkey size pier glass in gilt frame, beautifully chased French gilt and porcelain 8 day clock on stand with glass dome from the Paris Exhibition of 1862, Madder's patent hand sewing machine with spare parts, handsome silver fish-forks from Vendome, Japan and China with India rubber piping, a single barrelled Monte-Christo rifle, oil paintings, Singapore cane matting, bath, dogcarts and cookroom furniture and utensils, valuable collection of reading books, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and the above is now on view.

SALE of superior 2nd class Rangoon and Moulmein Teak Squares.

ON SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder:—

300 to 350 superior 2nd class Rangoon and Moulmein Teak Squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE of the Stock in Trade of the Establishment of Taylors and Drapers at No. 36, Kalbadevie Road

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, and TUESDAY, next the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 36, Kalbadevie Road, the whole of the stock in trade and shop furniture consisting of drapers, millinery, perfumery, jewellery, new musical instruments, &c., of which full particulars will hortly be given.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelainware, a English-built Brougham, Mail Phaeton, &c., at Chowpatty, next to the Bungalow occupied by F. Fisher, Esq.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chowpatty the household furniture and carriages of a Parsee Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will shortly appear, and the property will be on view, on and after Saturday, the 26th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property in Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Syrang Street and Ally Oomer Street.

On TUESDAY the 29th inst at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Nancy Khyraz and Furoo Mahomed and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Sullaman Tyeb the undermentioned valuable properties in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of December 1874, viz.

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the Dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Syrang Street in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under No. 63 containing by admeasurement 351 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage on the west by Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Syrang Street, on the north by the house of Bibah Ally Sullaman, and on the south by the Mosque of Olimeo.

LOT No. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 183 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 84 situate on the east side of Ally Oomer Street in the subdistrict of Bhoolesheer without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Ally Saheb bin Baloo Mya Cor, on the west by the said Ally Oomer Street, on the south by the sweepers passage, and on the north by the Mosjid Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, a mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons etc., at N. 7 Gilder Street, Grant Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, the household furniture, etc, of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

Full particulars will shortly appear and will be on view on and after Monday next the 28th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BALOO SYRANG STREET OR CALLED BHOOSAREE MOLLAH.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Lalljee, constituted Attorney of Khoja Dhoobhai Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hevejee Dado Meeya, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 29th day of June 1871.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house built thereon, situate on the East side of Baloo Syrang Street or Bhoosaree Moollah in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and was formerly in the occupation of Ashabee, and is now occupied by the said Heerajee Dadoomeeya and his tenants, assessed under No 85, admeasuring 1610 feet in breadth, and 78 feet in length bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the [illegible]ang Street, on the north by Jamatkhana, on the south by the house of Orab Allibhai Chandabhai.

CRAWFORD & Co.

1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. NEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 180, lately vacated by D. S. Kerr, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by KEMLEDO and CULBARD, Umritsur.

Terms on Application.

CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

A GENTLEMAN will undertake care of TWO BOYS to any part of the United Kingdom. "HERO," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lichtee Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLAC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD FEB. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed dull, Surats very dull, sales only 3,000 bales. Spot prices show a further decline of 1/16d per lb in Fair Dhollera and Omrawuttee; and to arrive, we hear from private sources that there are now sellers, but no buyers, at the figures of the previous day. Yesterday's New York telegram has not come to hand up to the time of writing and we are therefore unable to give our usual comparison of the receipts. This morning's Liverpool Market opened unchanged, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 2,000 bales.

The advices respecting Cotton received by to-day's mail, throw no additional light on the position beyond what we have already received by wire. The continued heavy receipts at the American ports had given rise to estimates of a crop of 4½ millions of bales and on the strength of this, the only desire of holders of Cotton seems to be to sell at any price. Since the mail left home there has been a further drop of fully ¼d. per lb., and the question is, therefore, whether we have as yet discounted the crop mentioned. To all appearance people at home do not think so, but something has to be allowed for the state of semi-panic into which the trade has declined, and it is impossible to estimate how far such a feeling may carry the market.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still dull, but [illegible] n price. The London General Pro[illegible]s are also unaltered.

[illegible]market rate of discount in London is [illegible]d at ½ per cent. under the Bank mini[illegible]ine of ½ from the previous day. Con[illegible]borning are quoted at 94¾; French [illegible]4¾.

[illegible] yesterday was at 54½d per oz., a de[illegible]d., but this must be accepted as to a [illegible] nominal and governed by the nature [illegible]d from this side.

EXCHANGE to-day has continued [illegible] without quotable change in rates. [illegible]keep out of the market both for ready [illegible] and every day makes it more evident [illegible]g and general belief exists in a further [illegible]note:—

[illegible]n demand	... 1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
[illegible]s' sight	... 1s. 9d.	"
[illegible]ths' sight	... 1s. 8 15-16d.	"
[illegible]months' sight	... 1s. 9d.	"

[illegible]ts and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we hear [illegible]e.

[illegible]E MARKET to-day has been closed for [illegible] holiday.

[illegible] there has been almost nothing doing [illegible]n, but we hear of a fair business hav[illegible]one through up-country agents in [illegible]e descriptions at a decline of about [illegible]andy on yesterday's prices. Arrivals [illegible]ere small only 1,397 bales, making a [illegible]80 bales for the five days.

[illegible] are more depressed than ever. At [illegible]signees would have been disposed to [illegible] by steamers on the berth for Liver[illegible]here has been nothing of any conse[illegible]ring. By sail the rate for Liverpool [illegible]2·6 per ton. The Alnwick Castle has [illegible] from the Madras coast for London at [illegible]per ton.

PIECE GOODS are still very dull and only a small business is passing both from first hands and the bazaar at previous rates.

Coals continue firm and advancing. A cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley per Bulwark has been sold at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside and there are buyers of Davison's West Hartley by steamer at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside but no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New...	700
5,880	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
50,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	315
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 pa.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	760
100	1,000	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	43,000	11,000	425 pa.	Apollo Press Co.....	26,300
173	1,000	all	...	Bellary	175
158	500	all	68 pa.	Bezar Company (New)...	493
1,000	250	all	42 pa.	Indian Press Co.	295
1,400	250	all	60 pa.	Broach Cotton Co.....	105
400	1,250	all	75 pa.	Carwar Co	825
282	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
800	1,000	all	700 pa.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho'lera P. & G. Co.....	300
288	1,000	all	180 pa.	East India Press Co.....	925 xd
150	5,500	1,300	...	Fort Press Co.....	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 pa.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
800	500	all	100 pa.	French Press Co.....	495
1,125	...	1,400	100 pa.	Imperial Press Co.....	495
1,125	400	250	45 pa.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	380
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,800	250 pa.	Printers of W. Press ...	700
800	500	all	100 pa.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	580
460	500	180	45 pa.	Scinde Press Co.....	445
305	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	470 xd
185	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
460	1,000	..	125pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

90	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	1,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,400
180	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,090
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	175
1,000	1,000	150	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,000	3,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	895
1,500	1,250	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	905
1,000	1,000	all	80pa*	Great Eastern	1,075
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,000
1200	1,000	all	60p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	995
...	...	900	...	Khandelah Spinning	800
500	1,250	500	Nil	Maneck Spinning	1,050
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	80pa*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,180
4,000	625	all	60pa*	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....	1,000
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ...	835
800	1,000	250	125pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	220	218·2·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	268
Rs.	220	103·14·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	220	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	220	21·12·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	418	199·9·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,680
7,500	250	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company..	60
2000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
600	500	200	30pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
3,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld ...	80
1,000	50	all	6 pa	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	21
1,000	500	all	20 pa	Thacker & Co.....	400
...	250	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip	22

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE following is from MESSRS. Smith & Co's Circular:—The consumption of American Cotton this year is going to be extremely large, indeed we will venture the opinion that at present prices a crop of even 4½ millions will disappear within twelve months. Spinners both here and on the Continent are giving up East India Cotton to a great extent and substituting American. The best proof of that is that the average weekly delivery of American to our spinners this year is 44,000 bales, against 42,000 last year, whereas of East India it is 7,000 bales against 16,000. The cheapness of low American Cotton, which will increase as the year goes on, will more and more draw the trade off Surats, which are relatively dear, and we think it is not too much to assume that at present prices Europe will reduce the use of East India Cotton by 300,000 or 400,000 bales. There is besides the natural increase of consumption at these low prices, which mean a profitable trade to the spinner, and we think that we are within the mark when we say that 300,000 to 400,000 bales more American will be consumed in Europe this year than last at an average price of 6¼d for Middling Uplands. America is also consuming much more than last year; there is no short time being worked, and we believe it will take 150 000 bales more. The actual consumption of American Cotton last season ending 1st October was fully 3,900,000 bales in Europe and America. According to the above estimate it will be 4,400,000 bales this year, and the balance will probably go into spinners' stocks leaving no increase of American Cotton visible at the end of the Cotton season.

Neither will this process involve any accumulation of East India. The movement from Bombay is unusually small: the receipts to date are 61,000, against 124,000 bales last year; the crop is undoubtedly late, and the opinion is growing that it will be considerably shorter than last. Hardly any transactions have yet occurred for shipment to England. We never knew such apathy in the Bombay trade, and apparently it will be long before the crop is fairly set in motion. We certainly expect a very large deficiency in the shipments from Bombay before the monsoon—sufficient to counterbalance in a great measure the excess from America. We therefore think the early spring months will be the weakest time of the market. As the season progresses these considerations will come to operate, and there will be in addition a great risk of a decided check to Cotton planting both in America and elsewhere. The bulk of the Cotton now in America is from 'good ordinary' downwards, and is relatively much cheaper than "middling." The planter is getting a much lower price than for any crop grown since the war, and lower than for five years before it, with one exception. It remains to be seen whether a check to cultivation will not be given. We rather fear it will if no improvement occurs before planting time. In any case this crop is an unusually large one, and next one may well be much less; so that there are strong grounds for anticipating a considerable rise in prices from the lowest point of the season—whatever that may be.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SEMLA, 1,067 tons, Captain Salter, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE S. S. ESCOL, 962 tons, Captain J. S. Day, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP HAVELOCK, 1,075 tons, Captain C. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 8th), with a cargo of 1,669 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP LANDERDALE, 850 tons, Captain L. Brice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (January 22nd), with a following cargo—100 packages gambier, 25 packages sago, 10 cases cajaputty oil, 1 case tea, 6,632 bundles rattans, 580 baskets dammer, 3,412 pieces sapanwood and 24,787 pieces planks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	H M S Diamond	Bosanquet	Aden.
	Bangalore (s)	Hall	Suez, Feb 11.
	Havelock	Jones	Liverpool, Oct 8.
	Landerdale	Brice	Singapore, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	H M S Euphrates	Cuming	England.
	Kabool (s)	Day	Havre.
	Simla (s)	Salter	Madras.

The ship Persia, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
18	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Moulmein, Feb 10.
	Peterborough	Gardiner	Cardiff, Oct 25.
	War Spirit	Duncan	London, Oct 29.
	Magnolia	Cator	Bombay, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
18	City of Oxford (s)...	.....	.....
19	Ahmoda (s)	.....	.....
	Rajpootana (s)	.....	.....
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)..	.....	.....
	Hamoody	.....	.....
	Sumner R. Mead ...	.....	.....
	Tythonus	.....	.....
	Waterloo	.....	.....
	Empress of India ...	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
3	Richard Wright, ship, Cruickshank, from Cardiff.		
21	Olaff, ss, Carl, from Cardiff.		
Feb.	2 May Frere, I G S, Carlile, from Bombay.		
	9 Stanley, ss, Jarvis, from West Hpool.		
	10 Mohuscar, ship, Nacoda, from Cochin.		
	10 Mancuras, ss, Sain, from Zeila.		
	10 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Southampton:		
	10 Persia, ss, Murello, from Bombay.		
	11 Athenian, ss, Thomson, from N Shields.		
	12 Surat, ss, Burne, from Calcutta.		
	12 Army Dora, ss, Downie, from Cardiff.		
	12 Hoogly, ss, Mortemard, from Marseilles.		
	13 Knight Templar, ss, Kirby, from Jeddah.		
	13 Friesland, ss, Bik, from Batavia.		
	14 Thibet, ss, Eastley, from Bombay.		
	14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.		
	14 Aberfoldy, ss, Barnes, from Bussorah.		
	15 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.		
	15 Amazon, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.		

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
10	Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.		
	11 Persia, ss, Murello, to Bombay.		
	11 Athenian, ss, Thomson, to Bombay.		
	12 Richard Wright, ship, Cruickshank, to Rangoon.		
	12 Stanley, ss, Jarvis, to Rangoon.		
	12 Surat, ss, Burne, to Suez.		
	13 Hoogly, ss, Mortemard, to China.		
	13 Knight Templar, ss, Kirby, to Akyab.		
	14 Friesland, ss, Bik, to Rotterdam.		
	14 Thibet, ss, Eastley, to Suez.		
	14 Aberfoldy, ss, Barnes, to London.		
	16 Amazon, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
May Frere, I G S, Guthree, from Perim.
Mohuseer, ship, Nacoda, from Cochin.
Mansoura, ss, Sain, from Zeila.
Army Dora, ss, Downie, from Cardiff.
Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Menzaleh s—1 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay, Groom and Co
Varuna—50 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Scio s—45 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 105 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Europa s—1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Baron Colonsay—3,750 cwts linseed. Finlay, Scott and Co.
Branksome Hall s—42 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria Cross—150 cwts coir yarn. Roysey Amerchund.
St Olaf s—631 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams and 16 cases henna, Parel Mamed Dama; 11 bales hide, Dhurumsey Veljee; 47 cases oilbanum, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 5 bales hides, Remtoola Hajee Adum; 21 cases oilbanum, Ebram Hasom; 70 cwts dry ginger, Daynil Dharsey.
Peshawar s—200 bags nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 bundle woollen carpet, Punnett and Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, Dawoodbhoy Hassonjee.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdale, 6,800 packages linseed, Wallace and Co.
City Camp—1,600 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—4 bales woollen carpets, C Grondona: 115 bags ground nuts, 18 bags gingelly seed and 350 bags wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—98 bales cotton, Moledina Momaa; 297 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·841
Temperature of the Air.....	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·5
Dew Point	65·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·6
Minimum ..... do	70·5
General Direction of wind...	W, NNW, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	235

HIGH COURT.—24TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

556-75—Jefferson and Payne—H H The Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.—Part heard.
In the matter of the Land acquisition act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government—Rosley vs Hearn, Solicitor to Government and Withoba Pandoorung and others—Claimants.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowan dass Nuthoobhoy—Shapoorji and Thacurdass-Part heard.
69-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookoond Abajee—In person.
183-75—L Fletcher—Sedoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.
43-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sittabai widow vs Wittobai Pandoorung and others—Shapoorjee and T.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Cocoanada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
442-75—Balkrishna and B—Monjraj Maharaj vs Runmalchund Furtublall—Craigie L and Owen

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

Summary Suit.

34-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabji and another vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia.

LONG CAUSES.

625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungadhurn Sewpursad—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person.
657-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Fudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
463-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Shabhoja Malo and others—In person.
502-75—Fletcher and Smith—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Shamjee Poonja and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Baker, Surg Major, Bombay 55th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Greig, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 22.

Rowland, Lieut Col, Bombay 25th Regt, on leave, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on sick leave, to Matheran.
Blowers, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Durand, Major, Bombay 10th Regt N I, to join, to Mehidpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Co[illegible]
Adjutant General's Office
Poona, 23rd Febr[illegible]

The following extracts from t[illegible] published:—

Dated 14th Ja[illegible]

Royal Regiment of Artillery—
Lt Francis William J Barker (late Bengal), placed up[illegible] Jan 1876.

Dated 18th

83rd Foot—Lt Folliott Stapylton Smyth, from 109th Foot, to be Lieut, vice J H Hartman Berkeley, whose promotion is cancelled, dated 22nd Nov 1875.

109th Foot—Capt John Cl[illegible] late 25th Foot, to be Capt, vice [illegible] whilst holding the appointment [illegible] dated 19th Jan 1876.

Sub Lt Samuel Moores, to be Lt[illegible] Lt Samuel Moores, to be Adjt, [illegible] Medical Department——"

Surg Henry Lamb, to be Surg Maj[illegible] retired on half pay, dated 3rd Nov 1875.

The attention of officers Comdg British[illegible] G O C No 339, 2nd June 1875, as to the qualifi[illegible] previous to joining the Long Course of Garr[illegible]

The C-in-C is pleased to make the follo[illegible] H E's Personal Staff as a temporary [illegible] Capt W W Chard 2-7th Fusiliers to [illegible]

Under instructions from India Head [illegible] exchange of Batteries has been sanctio[illegible] Carrie, No 7 Baty, 21st Bgde and Cap[illegible] Bgde, R A, Capt Carrie, after handi[illegible] Baty 21st Bgde, to Capt Ellaby at Deol[illegible] had to join his Baty, and will travel d[illegible]

Serjt Patrick Toole, 56th Foot, en[illegible] Hyderabad, is remanded to his Re[illegible]

Serjt Maurice McAuliffe, Barrack [illegible] ed to his Regt in his present rank.

Serjt Thomas Topocell, 1st Batn, [illegible] House of Correction, Bombay, is [illegible] discharge

The C-in-C is pleased to make the [illegible] 26th R gt N I—Capt W E Simpson [illegible] service in the appointment of 1st W[illegible] Capt is re-appointed 1st Wing Subn [illegible]

The undermentioned Officers have l[illegible] Staff Corps—Lt Col J A Smith, 2nd [illegible] 30 days from date of departure, to Ho[illegible] cate, preparatory to obtaining a final c[illegible]

General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st [illegible] the Neilgherries, from 1st to 29th F[illegible] medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg Maj H L[illegible] 5th Regt N L I, for twelve days, from [illegible] ratory to proceeding on furlough to

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
100 BBLS. AMERICAN APPLES,
EX SHIP TIMORE.
N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

McKENZIE—February 18th, at 7, Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of G. R. McKenzie, Esq., of a son.
SLY—February 10th, at Kurtapore, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Sly, Army Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—HICKS—February 19th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon C. R. Dewy, Major Emerie Streatfeild Berkeley, Madras Staff Corps, to Florence Sustenance, second daughter of George Hicks, Esq., of Hoyston Villa, Clarendon Road, Bayswater.
STEVENSON—FOULKES—February 17th, at Christ Church, Salem, by the Reverend Dr. Pope, Edward Sneade Boyd Stevenson to Constance Geoffrewi Foulkes.

DEATH.

BLUMHARDT—February 16th, at Khrishnaghur, Susan, wife of the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, aged 56.
CLARKSON—February 10th, at his residence Waltair, Mr. Richard Clarkson, late Civil Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, aged 57.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

WE understand that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, has wisely applied to Government for permission to take special measures to check the spread or mitigate the intensity of the outbreak of small-pox that has appeared in our midst. By the Municipal Act the Municipal Commissioner, with the previous sanction of Government, is empowered to take whatever measures he may consider expedient to cope with any epidemic disease that may visit Bombay. The last occasion on which these powers were exercised was when rinderpest appeared in Bombay towards the latter end of 1873, and we believe that the regulations which were sanctioned with a view to suppressing that plague are still in force. Again, within a period of three years the Municipal Commissioner will be endowed with special powers to meet one of the most fatal and loathsome of the diseases that have their home and habitation in this island. These powers, ample as they are, and giving the Municipal Commissioner full liberty of action, cannot too speedily be put into force, or too promptly exercised. Small-pox is the most infectious of all the infectious diseases, and there is no contagion so powerful or so subtle as that of this terrible scourge. So infectious is it that the area, around a patient suffering from the disease, within which the malady will be communicated, is believed to be some yards. Small-pox has been known to spread from room to room in an hospital notwithstanding that every precaution had been taken to prevent it and every effort made to check the progress of the disease. We have repeatedly in these columns drawn attention to the preventive measures which can chiefly be relied on, and which experience has taught us to expect most benefit from. And we would again impress on all the necessity of conforming to and observing them. In vaccination we possess the most effectual means known of not only preventing individual attacks of small-pox, but of stamping it out amongst communities. Numerous instances have been brought to our notice in which vaccination has not been attended with success in Bombay. These instances are so numerous that, although at first inclined to treat them lightly, we cannot any longer disregard them. Vaccination is an operation so simple, so easy of execution, that any one possessing ordinary common sense and a fair command over his hands ought to be able to perform it, and perform it successfully too. Yet, notwithstanding that it is so simple, that it has failed in too numerous instances in Bombay is notorious, whatever officials may say to the contrary. The number of unsuccessful operations may be due either to the lymph being bad or badly selected, or to its being carelessly or slovenly introduced. In a few cases the failure of the vaccine matter to take effect may have been due to those who were vaccinated not having been susceptible to its influence, but that this cause has not operated to any extent is shown by the large number of deaths that daily occur from small-pox. A few words of practical advice to those who have any intention of being vaccinated may not be out of place. We would impress on them the necessity of their seeing and insisting that the lancet the vaccinator uses is clean, that but a slight puncture is made, and that more particularly if much blood is drawn the operation be performed afresh and a fresh supply of the vaccine matter taken from the heifer. If these precautions are attended to vaccination will seldom be unsuccessful.

The Municipality contemplate providing special hospital accommodation for those suffering from small-pox. Action has to a certain extent been forced on them by the resolution of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital authorities not to admit any more cases of small-pox. The Municipal Commissioner stated at the meeting of the Town Council held the day before yesterday that Dr. Weir and himself had been in communication with the Surgeon General and Dr. Hunter relative to the accommodation the J. J. Hospital would provide for any fresh cases of small-pox that might seek admission; and that Dr. Weir had had an interview with Dr. Hunter with a view to ascertaining to what extent Dr. Hunter was prepared to extend the hospital accommodation now at his disposal so as to meet the additional demands likely to be made on the hospital during the next six weeks. The J. J. Hospital is situated in the middle of a great small-pox area, and it is in one of the most convenient positions that could be se[illegible] bay for the reception and treat[illegible] patients. The compound [illegible] Hospital in which [illegible] suffering fro[illegible] Tejpal Hospital compound that there is no space on which to erect tents for any number of cases of small-pox worth speaking of. During the discussion on small-pox at the meeting of the Town Council a good deal of twaddle was talked about creating a "focus of dissemination" for small-pox if any more people affected with that disease were admitted into, and treated at, the J. J. Hospital. Unmeaning and vague modes of expression such as these in which medical men delight to clothe their pretentions to knowledge convey no meaning, and we doubt if they are comprehended by those who make use of them to so much advantage and with so much parade. We believe that nothing has more tended to retard the forward march of scientific research than the mystic and hysterical manner in which it has lately become the fashion to discuss scientific truths.

We understand that the sites which Dr. Weir selected for temporary hospitals have been approved of, and that Dr. Weir is now busy putting up sheds to accommodate the small-pox patients that will not be received for treatment at the J. J. Hospital. Two hospitals will be erected. One on the Mody Bay reclamation to the west of the Frere Road and to the north of the Ramparts; the other on the Flats. As most of the patients received in these hospitals will be of the seafaring and pilgrim classes, the Mody Bay site is an excellent one. We would not recommend the Municipality to incur any very heavy expense in erecting and organizing their hospitals. Small-pox declines every year in April, and it will decline this year as it has done in previous seasons, and after April the temporary hospitals will not be required. The J. J. Hospital will then be able to meet the wants of the city after the heat of the emergency is over. We would recommend that the assistance of the neighbouring hospitals be taken advantage of as much as possible. Dr. Blaney has, with his usual desire to be the first to do good, offered to look after the small-pox hospital that will be erected on the Flats, and Dr. Arnott who has charge of the small-pox cases in the European General Hospital would doubtless attend to the hospital on Mody Bay. If this course be adopted the expense of maintaining the new hospitals will be comparatively small. Mr. Pedder has been wise in applying to Government for extra powers to meet and suppress the epidemic. Although it can never be hoped to stamp out small-pox in the vulgar sense, many lives will be saved and much suffering spared by the exercise of the powers which the law will confer on the Municipal Commissioner and which we are sure he will well and wisely exercise.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Venice, &c., with the English Mails of the 4th February on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain Stock	Miss Green
Major Watson	Mr Jackson
Mr Close	Mr Tearley
Captain Beville	Mr Parr.
Mrs Shaw	

FROM VENICE.

Capt Alderton	Mr G Jackson
Mr Mudie	Mr Tawse
Major Morie	Mr A L Weber.
Mr and Mrs Bullock	

FROM ADEN.

Captain Hunter	16 Natives.
Mr Chambers	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 4TH FEBRUARY.

SOCIETY and the London tradesmen are rejoicing in the hope of a royal opening of Parliament. It seems that this time, at any rate, the Queen intends to honour Westminster with her presence, and already there is a flutter of excitement among the Parliamentary officials, the police, and the reporters. With characteristic taste that blackguard journal, the *World*, alleges that the Queen only intends making this appearance from the sordid motive of providing for her youngest daughter. For some time past a rumour has been current that the Princess Beatrice is to be married to the Prince of Battenburg, who is now out in India, or, according to another account, to the eldest son of the Grand Duke of Baden, and that the approaching visit to Germany has something to do with the matchmaking. On the authority of Sir H. Peek, M.P., the *Hour* newspaper mentioned the other day that Her Royal Highness was already betrothed to the Prince of Battenburg, and that Parliament would be asked to vote her a dowry. To-day's *Daily Telegraph* alleges that there is no foundation for this statement. I confess that, in the face of these conflicting announcements, I am unable to say who is right and who is wrong; but this I do know, that, when twelve or eighteen months ago the Prince of Battenburg was on a visit to the Queen, his name appeared in the *Court Circular* (a small sheet revised by the Queen's own hand) with an unusual degree of prominence, so much so that many a tongue was set a gossiping. Some persons profess to doubt whether the Queen will have a good reception when she opens Parliament, and to have fears that the crowd and the Kensely procession may get at loggerheads. Another statement is current that the faithful gillie, John Brown, is to receive a warm recognition by a band of fellows who are to decorate themselves with sprigs of mistletoe, in remembrance, I suppose, of the Alberta collision. I have no such gloomy forebodings. Dr. Kenealy is so nearly played out that I doubt whether he will get a procession at all, and if he does it is sure to melt among the more loyal crowd. If for no other reason the presence of the Princess of Wales will damp any offensive demonstration. Many persons who have business with the Queen find John Brown a very impertinent person, but he is a much maligned person by disloyal gossipers, and the class of people that will turn out at mid-day on Tuesday to witness the Queen go down to Westminster will not include many who are likely to indulge in any uneeemly proceeding either in respect of the Mistletoe or of the Queen's retainer.

The debate on the address is sure to be prolonged till Thursday, and it may possibly not end till Friday. The Slave Circular and the Suez Canal purchase will be explained by the Government at the earliest possible moment, in order to disarm criticism and to reduce the business of Parliament to that dreary and peaceful level in which the Tories delight. The conduct of the Admiralty for their Vanguard Minute, by far the greatest blunder of the recess, and for their refusal to try the officers of the Alberta by court-martial, will be deferred to a later stage of the Session. They will no doubt be referred to next week, but the [illegible]

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 16TH FEB.

COUNT MARTINE has arrived at Aden. He is with two companions about to visit Central Africa. Their present programme is to start from Obokh, march on Hurrar, and from thence branch off to Shoa, where the party will place itself under the protection of King Jehannes. At Ankobar some stay will be made and the future conduct and details of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD FEB.

Colonel Light being unable to assume the Mooltan command, Colonel Macpherson, C. B., has been appointed.

Major General Harding proceeds to England for four months' leave on private affairs.

Captain Crookshank, of the 32nd Native Infantry, joins the Military Department of the Government of India.

Colonel Allen Johnson has been appointed Deputy Secretary, vice Colonel Bacon.

Colonel Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, takes two years' furlough.

Colonel Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, Bareilly, proceeds on furlough for one year on medical certificate.

Mr. Kibble, Professor of Literature in the Benares College, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

CAIRO, 22ND FEB.

A Convention has been signed by Colonel Stokes, R. E., and Baron de Lesseps, for a progressive reduction of the Suez Canal dues to three francs per ton. The arrangement is to spread over a period of eight years, the Canal Company agreeing to spend a yearly sum of one million francs in improvements. The statutes of the Company have been altered, increasing [illegible], so as to admit of [illegible] being placed on the

...P OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, 23RD FEB.

...yine, of Keble College, ...nated to the vacant see

...HE CARLISTS.

MADRID, 23RD FEB.

...stormed and captured ...e of Guipuzcoa, and the ...e French frontier.

...ANCE.

...HE SENATORIAL ...CTIONS.

... RESIGNATION OF ... BUFFET.

PARIS, 22ND FEB.

...elections have resulted in a ...oderate Republicans. Of the ...ed by the Departments only ...s and 55 are Bonapartists. M. ... no less than four places, has ...as Minister of the Interior.

...CORRECTION.

...elegram published yesterday) ...t Cairo for England and not that ...and for Cairo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND FEB.

...mbay Mails of the 24th ult, ...esterday.

...DON, 22ND FEB. ...closed very dull.

...very dull. ...4½d. ...ull. ...6s. 7½d. ...7s. 9d.

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have been current at Mandalay that the Yunnan mission, in its way through Burma towards Bhamo, had come into collision with some wild tribes, and lost five of their number in the conflict that ensued. The *Englishman* learns, on excellent authority, that advices have been received from Captain Cooke, Political Agent at Bhamo, dated February 6, which contain no mention of any such disturbance, while Colonel Duncan had heard of none up to the 12th inst. There is, therefore, every reason to think that the report has no foundation whatever in truth.

THE *Times'* special correspondent, in his usual weekly telegram of the Prince's movements in India, telegraphs from Agra on Jan. 31 as follows:—"Sir Dinkur Rao had a long interview with the Prince to-day, and left, it is said, with most agreeable impressions. He agrees with Madhava Rao as to the value of the visit politically and socially, and wishes are expressed that a son of the Queen might be made Viceroy. The natives do not pay the least regard to the statements that such an appointment would be at variance with the British Constitution. They say it may be so, but it would be excellent for the Indian Constitution. Petitions continue to come in, addressed to the Prince as a Sovereign Power, as a King, for pardons, grants, &c."

THE decision given by Lord Penzance in the new Court upon the notorious Folkestone Ritual case is very instructive. The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale is declared to be wrong in every particular. All the counts of the indictment against him are maintained. The judge rules that the reintroduction of the crucifix is to be sternly resented, "lest what begins in decoration may end in idolatry." His lordship further declared that "the immediate presence before the eye of an outward form or object proffers an assistance, though of a spurious kind, towards fixing wavering thoughts and exalting religious fervour, which can hardly be rejected by those who most feel the want of it, and to whom all abstract thought is difficult exercise." "No one," he adds, "can doubt that the slightest return to the use of graven images or pictures as an aid to prayer or a spur to devotion would be justly regarded as a surrender of principles vindicated at high cost in the Reformation, and dear to the people of this country."

A SOMEWHAT important conference of officers concerned in the administration of Indian Railways was to assemble in Allahabad yesterday, the local paper says, to discuss a variety of subjects of interest in connection therewith. Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Agent, and Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, will represent the East Indian Railway. Colonel Jenkins, the Agent, assisted by Messrs. Payne and Hederstedt, C.E., the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Colonel Williams, R.E., Director-General, and Captain Fye, Manager of the Rajpootana line, will attend on behalf of the State Railways. And Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., Major Thomason, and Captain Shepherd, R.E., as exponents of the provincial light railway system, the first fruits of which are represented by the Hatrass and Muttra experiment, of good promise. Colonel Taylor, Major Staunton, and Major de Bourbel, R.E., will be among the officers of the consulting staff present. And there is a prospect of Mr. Rendel also joining the fray.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria, dated the 31st ult. says that the Egyptian army has occupied the province of Khamasin without opposition, and adds that the King of Abyssinia is reported to be collecting his forces at Adowa. Another despatch dated February 1, says.—"Two Englishmen have arrived at Suez on board the Egyptian steamer from Massowa. They were offered free passages to England, refusing which they were placed under guard at their hotel night and day. They report that they were present at the late defeat of the Egyptians, and saw Colonel Arendrop killed. Abyssinia has, they declare, thousands of horsemen and other troops and will not be defeated. They were captured by the Abyssinians and badly treated until taken before King John. They proceeded to Massowa bearing despatches. Some were taken away, others were concealed in their boots. They did not apply to the British Consul, but have obtained permission to leave Suez, and started for Cairo to-day."

WE hear that the local authorities in Jubbulpore are very actively engaged in preparations for the Prince of Wales's probable visit to the Marble Rocks. These celebrated Rocks, overhanging the Nerbuddah, are situated about three miles from the Mirgan[illegible]; and the station and approach[illegible] a great deal of attention [illegible] Great India Peninsula peop[illegible] done well in decorations, rec[illegible] various occasions such displa[illegible] for, and we feel confident [illegible] spared to make the Prince's

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had to complain of its treatment at the hands of the Imperial one, which is believed in Calcutta to have put every possible difficulty in the way of cheapening the overland letters on the very ground abandoned when the penny post was introduced here—that the limit of ordinary correspondence being reached, reduction of rate must result in a dead loss. According to M. Leroy-Beaulieu the course of the late negotiations at Berne was simple enough, France proposing that her own colonies and India should be admitted to the Union on the same terms as the United States, which allow no higher rate to be charged to that country from any part of the Union than 4d.—that is the 3d. maximum land postage of the Union, and 1d. for the sea transit. France further proposed that all other countries beyond the ocean should be admitted on their applying for it on the same terms. The opposition to this came entirely from England, which insisted, under the right of levying special rates for long sea voyages, on charging an extra £1 per kilogramme for the expense of transit from Suez to Bombay, thus raising the total charge on an Indian letter to 9d. It would seem by the telegram that a sort of compromise has since been arrived at. Meanwhile, we have been lectured at much length in the *Debats* for our want of foresight and liberality in this matter of sea postage; and M. Leroy-Beaulieu proves his point fairly enough by giving a list of a dozen foreign countries to which the rate on a letter is considerably higher from England than France. But he does not state the true reason of an apparent narrowness, which is that our Post Office is entangled with a set of heavy subsidies to steam transit companies, which compel it to screw every possible penny out of the correspondence carried by them.

SNAKES in India are favored with the special attention of the officers of the Government, and their habits are noted carefully. In Bengal Dr. Richards has found that snakes bite women more often than men because women are more often in the fields than men are, but snakes will crawl over the body of a man, woman or child sleeping on the ground provided the sleeper dose not move a limb, but immediately the slightest movement is made the snake bites, apparently to defend itself. If this be the case the number of deaths from snake-bite must be regarded as results chiefly of accidents. In the year 1873-74 in Bengal, the report of which is only just ready, 4,202 cases of snake-bite in 52 districts of the Presidency, and of these 3,565 were fatal, rather more than one half being females, 52·88 per cent, and 46·98 per cent. males. As to the value of ammonia as a remedy Dr. Richards says:—

No "antidote" or remedy in snake-poisoning has enjoyed such a long and wide-spread reputation as ammonia. About the year 1700, Mead, afterwards physician to George II, published the results of his researches on the nature of viper-poison, and asserted erroneously that the deadly nature of the virus was due to an acid salt. In consequence of this, notwithstanding that Mead had withdrawn his theory, several physicians recommended the use of the volatile alkoli as a specific against snake-poison. Jussieu, however, was one of its most enthusiastic advocates, and after him M. Sage of the Academy of Science of Paris. In 1777-78 the celebrated Abbe Felix Fontana, who had previously published his researches in Italy, repeated his experiments in France, and condemned the remedy as useless. "The use," he says, "of the volatile alkoli itself was only introduced in consequence of a false theory on the nature of the venom, and was only supported by so much prejudice and obstinacy for the want of the making of a sufficient number of experiments." While it is true that ammonia since Fontana's time has been strongly recommended, Professor Halford stands alone as an expert amongst its advocates. Brainard, Weir-Mitchell, Fayrer, Shortt, and the Indian Snake-poison Commission have all in turn condemned the ammonia treatment. While the introduction of ammonia as an *antidote* to snake-poison was due to a false chemical hypothesis, its reputation as a *remedy* is still maintained on a physiological theory which is equally false. Those who recommend the remedy appeal to the result of cases in the human subject—a subject in fact, who is capable of exhibiting symptoms of mental depression. Those persons who are but imperfectly bitten, or who suppose themselves to have been bitten, frequently suffer from great mental depression, and that ammonia is a powerful restorative in such cases is undoubted. Moreover, that not one case out of ten cases of so-called *snake-bite* that come to the notice of medical officers is a case of snake poisoning any medical officer of any Indian experience knows full well. Hence the reputation of ammonia, brandy, &c., in *snake-bite*, a *disease*, in the treatment of which the administration of a *placebo* is an important element.

A CORRESPONDENT at Athens, writing on the 18th ult., to the *Pall Mall Budget* says:—"It is curious to observe the revulsion of feeling which has taken place in Greece in regard to Russia, even among the lower classes, who formerly looked upon her as the natural protectress of all the Eastern Christians, and of the Greek nation in particular. I remember the time when, on the arrival of Russian ships in Greek waters, the bells of the churches in the harbours, were rung, and men, women, and children flocked to the shore with tears in their eyes and making the sign of the cross, in order to welcome complete strangers as their 'brothers,' and offer them unbounded hospitality. Now things are very different, and I was not surprised to hear the other day that the crew of a Russian man-of-war, now at the Piræus, came to blows with some Greek sailors. All Greek newspapers are [illegible] at present effect upon the current [illegible]erature of the day. When we read in a journal very flattering account of any place or any [illegible]ing or anybody, we mentally conclude, "Ah, [illegible]at special correspondent was happy." Now, [illegible]e could bet our extravagantly ample fortune against anybody else's wastepaper basket that if the *Daily News'* correspondent must have been unhappy in Calcutta owing to some affliction, which, "rising like a foul vapour, anulled the fair picture of his balanced mind," the *Echo* correspondent must have been rendered supremely happy by some felicitous concatenation of events. He must have had kind friends, he must have enjoyed excellent health, and somebody must have been appreciating him at his true value. The influence which a contented mind has in shaping the views formed by historians is probably greater than the world will ever learn. One instance at least is within our knowledge. At the recent ball at Delhi everybody was growling about the supper, and hoping that the gross mismanagement of it would be properly exposed in the newspapers. This wish was expressed by a hungry and therefore angry man in the ear of a member of the Anglo Indian press who is noted alike for his "infinite humour" and his ability. Placing his right hand upon the lower part of his waistcoat, this journalist said seriously and persuasively, "My dear fellow, how can I conscientiously say that the supper was a bad one? I have had an excellent supper. I went to Kellner, and said, Look here, Kellner, your reputation is at stake—give me a good supper, or you will be hurled into the black pit of eternal infamy by the representatives of a justly enraged public. Certainly, Sir, he said, you shall have an excellent supper; and away he sped, and soon placed before me some excellent champagne, exquisitely iced, a delightful aspic, and succulent cuts of turkey and ham. Now, I ask you, if you had got such a delightful supper, could you abuse it?" Thus, while everybody around was weeping and wailing and gnashing ineffectual teeth, this correspondent preserved a geniality of temper which was the wonder of all who saw him; and as a matter of course when the bill came to be treated of in print, that geniality had by no means disappeared.

THE SEPOY'S PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully concur with your correspondent "A Loyal—S," and would strongly recommend Government to remedy the evil complained of, as otherwise upon the face of the sepoys draw, I would not be surprised if they (in case another riot arises) prove, as they did in the recent riot case, no better than pasteboard soldiers! BRAKE VAN.

Poona, 22nd February.

A VERY "DISAGREEABLE" PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me through your columns to draw the attention of the police authorities to the way in which filth, &c., is thrown out of the upper-storied houses in the Parsee Bazaar?

The other day I had occasion to walk through when, to my surprise, a brick was thrown from one of the upper-storied houses and nearly landed on my head. I need not say that this is not only disagreeable but also dangerous to the public and should be put a stop to.—Yours &c. FORTUNATE.

Grant Road, 22nd February.

CLIPPING THE RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This very momentous question for people in India with families at home cannot be too much ventilated. Allow me to make a suggestion. The English Government are buying up the shares in the Suez Canal why not pay for them in silver? It will be a relief of four millions. Surely the Government must have some feeling towards its servants. To men with wives and children at home this is a most anxious time. All leave of course is a myth under present circumstances; half pay, and then 14 or 15 per cent. deducted from that, is simply disgraceful, a breach of the 1868 Furlough Rules, which should not be tamely submitted to. Let *all* with one voice cry aloud against such injustice, every man affected should appeal through the proper channel to Parliament.

The demand for *justice* should be universal.

PETITION.

23rd February.

*** The Khedive does not want his four millions in silver. If the English Government paid him in this metal, his agents would immediately sell it again in the London market, and remit him the proceeds in gold or bills.—ED. *B. G.*

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to an article under this heading in your issue of to-day, we must request you to allow us to point out certain facts which are quite contrary to the libellous statements made—at the same time expressing surprise at your inserting such a letter from some one who is even afraid of a *nom de plume* and resorts to a ——.

When we took up the agency some eight months ago we made enquiries as to the stability of the office, and our senior, who is now in London, wrote us that he was sure from what he had learnt that the company was in a sound state and being very satisfactorily worked. It is a curious thing that the article quoted from the *Monitor* bears no date, and that the worst assertion made, is on the authority of your correspondent, and does not appear in the extract he quotes. We may state that the registered capital of the company is one million, and the subscribed £100,000 of which £60,000 are paid up, and that the year's income for 1875 reached £40,000. We shall receive the report for last year in a few weeks, and will then submit it to the public. We have lately, we are happy to say, done a large business in Fire Insurance, and wherever people have applied to us in a straightforward manner, given them such information as satisfied them, and although we expect to receive every opposition from the Tariff offices, we are prepared to fight our own battle and feel sure that our success so far will continue, and *reasonable* rates of premium tell their own tale—Yours, &c.,

WM. WATSON & CO.,
Chief Agents.

24 Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd February.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the toll on carts which, with just severity, he characterises as "disgraceful," your correspondent "Delta" says that a revenue of nearly Rs. 20,000 is secured on that head alone by the Port Trust. The Trustees do not appear to question the accuracy or otherwise of this figure, and their studied silence on the matter I take as a tacit admission of [illegible] average revenue then, [illegible] cart fees for keeping the [illegible] it is inconceivable why the [illegible] meeting should have voted [illegible] by the latter should [illegible] the toll revenue so [illegible] of rebate. The [illegible]tended, I believe, [illegible] repairing the [illegible] was found [illegible] Trustees [illegible]

Sir P. Wodehouse, the President of the Society, will take the chair.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. R. A. R. Skipsey, the Deputy Coroner, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Tookra Phunjab. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus, resulting from injuries caused by his being accidentally run over by a hack buggy.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Kun-tler—Strauss.
Cavatina	L' Ermitagio de Liverpool—Donizetti.
Valse	Alberika—Rosati.
Duett	Oh happy, who a heart has found—Ulrich.
Coro Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata—Bellini.
Galop	Akrobaten—Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A HORSE FROM BELGAUM.—A case was under investigation yesterday before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, regarding a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Junardhun Ballal, head accountant in the office of the Collector of Belgaum, alleged to have been stolen about the month of February 1875. On certain information being given to the detective branch of the Bombay Police on the 16th instant, the horse has been traced, and is now found to be in the possession of an engineer in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company residing at Byculla, this gentleman having bought the horse for Rs. 300 from Messrs. Bennett and Company at an auction sale of that firm. In course of the enquiries made by the detectives, it was discovered that the horse since it had been stolen had passed through no less than four hands, and the party who is at present suspected to have stolen the horse is in custody of the police. It being necessary that a warrant should be issued by the Magistrate or the judicial authorities of the place where the theft was committed to arrest the suspicious party, and also a search warrant for the attachment of the horse in whose possession it might be found, the case has been deferred to this day, when the matter will be placed before Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, for consideration.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Conean Mahomedan, named Oonse Meash, residing with his two brothers and an old man at 2nd Don Tar Street, was found lying in his bed at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening with a severe cut across the throat, apparently done with a knife that was used in the house for domestic purposes. It appears this man had been of an unsound mind for the past two years, consequently due precaution was taken by the other brothers when they left the house for work or other purposes to leave their cook to look after the old man but it so happened that on Tuesday morning the brothers left for their work, and the old man had also an occasion to leave the house which he did locking the outer door. On returning, the old man found Oonas in his bed covered up with his blanket, thinking he was asleep did not disturb him, but commenced cooking the evening meal, using the knife that was found by the side of Oonas, for cutting up fish and vegetables, &c. The brothers returned from their work in the evening, and on arousing Oonas to come and have his meals, found that he was weltering in his own blood through a severe cut that was apparent right across his throat, and speechless. Information was at once given to the police, and the man was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where after he had somewhat recovered from exhaustion caused by the loss of blood, he appears to have stated that he committed the deed himself.

LOGIC.—A correspondent writes as follows:—*Apropos* of an extract from the *Bombay Guardian* in your issue of the 21st under the heading of logic, perhaps the following from "Carpenter's Scripture Difficulties Examined" may be considered relevant:—"It has often been asked, how Cain could have a wife, go into another land and build a city, when there were no people in the world beside himself his father and his mother? To this it is obvious to reply, that although scripture is silent respecting any other persons than these, yet that there were many others it is much more reasonable to admit than to deny. The death of Abel occurred in the one hundred and twenty-eighth, or one hundred and thirtieth year of the world. Now, supposing Adam and Eve to have had no other sons than Cain and Abel in the year of the world one hundred and twenty-eight, yet, as they had daughters married to these sons, their descendants would make a considerable figure on the earth. Supposing them to have been married in the nineteenth year of the world, they might easily have had eight children, some males and some females, in the twenty-fifth year. In the fiftieth year there might proceed from them, in a direct line, sixty-four persons; in the seventy-fourth year there would be five hundred and seventy-two; in the ninety-eighth year, four thousand and ninety-six; in the one hundred and twenty-second year, they would amount to thirty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight if to these we added the other children descended from Cain and Abel, their children, and their children's children, we should have, in the aforesaid one hundred and twenty-eight years, four *hundred and twenty one thousand one hundred and sixty-four* men, capable of generation, without reckoning the women, either old or young, or such as were under the age of seventeen. Such is the calculation made by Dr. Dodd; but, as Dr. Adam Clarke justly remarks, its accuracy may be disputed, because there is no evidence that the antediluvian patriarchs began to have children before they were sixty-five years of age. Supposing, therefore, that at the age of one hundred and thirty years, Adam had one hundred and thirty children, which is quite possible, and each of these a child at sixty-five years of age, and one in each successive year, the whole in the one hundred and thirtieth year of the world, would amount to one thousand two hundred and nineteen persons; a number sufficient to found several villages, as extensive and complete as Cain's city."

MR. JAMES SCOTT, of 1, Hummum Street, Bombay, who recently came to this country and who proposes, as will be seen from his advertisement in another column, to start a factory for making cast iron pipes in Bombay, has filed a specification with Government to protect by Royal Letters Patent in India, and Great Britain, a mode of casting iron pipes and columns, and general castings in concrete cement or sand on an improved principle. Large pipes from six inches to sixty inches diameter be made in cast or malleable iron cases placed in a vertical position. The moulding case to have a split in it to prevent the case from cracking and to allow the casting to be taken out freely without injuring the mould. From the expansion and spring on the case along with the shrinkage on the pipe it will be seen that there will be sufficient room left to take away the casting if cast in cement. While in the moulding and casting position the case is held firmly together with screw clamps. The casings will have a solid plate at the bottom to form the bottom part and will be worked upon a hinge; this plate or bottom to allow the cases to be adjusted and for emptying the cases when cast in sand. As the cases are always stationary, and raised upon traces, the sand can be very conveniently sent down through the bottom part. The moulds will be dried upon a new principle, viz., by steam. The moulding cases to have an outside casing made of sheet iron, the steam being admitted from an adjoining steam boiler and passed from one case to the other by means of guttapercha or small iron pipes. Exhaust steam can be utilized as little or no pressure is required, one pound pressure being sufficient. Drying the moulds by this process will have a considerable advantage over the way the Glasgow pipe manufacturers, their mode being to form their moulds first, then the immense heavy boxes are taken into an adjoining store where the heat is at least 160 degrees. When dried they are brought back and placed in casting position. The time lost and disadvantage in labour is of serious importance. In addition, the great quantity of fuel required for the drying stoves is an expensive process. Any castings made in cement are free from sand or blown holes which arise from damp. Small pipes from one to six inches diameter to be moulded on a plate system, the cases to be upon hinges, the moulds to be made of cement or sand, the cores made in boxes upon hinges. Concrete blocks or pipes of any size to be made by hydraulic, hydrostatic, or steam pressure, large pipes being strengthened by iron rings and staye. With fifty moulding cases, fifty pipes of forty inches diameter made in sand could be turned out daily with little labour. As pipe-making requires few patterns, a factory could be established and set in working order in three months at a comparatively small outlay.

H. H. ALLI SHAH.—The horse belonging to H. H. Syed Sellim, of Muscat, and which was purchased by a Madras Merchant at auction for Rs. 512, has been presented by him to H. H. Alli Shah, the son of H. H. Aga Khan, now in Kurrachee. The horse was richly caparisoned, the trappings being truly oriental in style. The horse was very courteously accepted by His Highness, who graciously rewarded the groom who accompanied the animal. His Highness intends going, in a few days hence, on a shooting excursion to Boola Khan Thana, a noted sporting field, some 18 miles from Kayting. His Highness is a capital shot, and will no doubt bag a lot of game, not to say anything about the destruction he will cause among the man-eating tigers [illegible]re said to abound there. His Highness has [illegible]t up a number of falcons.—*Sindian.*

[illegible] 66TH REGIMENT.—On Tuesday early in the [illegible]ng H. M.'s 66th Regiment marched into their [illegible] in Poona. This Regiment has made the [illegible] march from Belgaum.—*Deccan Herald.*

[illegible]BERY.—On Tuesday last, Mr. W. S. Johnstone [illegible]er of the branch Bank of Bombay at this station [illegible] information under Section 467 of the Indian [illegible]ode before Dr. A.G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, [illegible] a well known citizen of Poona for forgery, and [illegible]gistrate at once issued a warrant for the ap[illegible]ion of the accused, and the case comes on for [illegible]to morrow.—*Id.*

[illegible]IVE ROBBERY OF CURRENCY NOTES ON THE [illegible].—Some days ago we mentioned that an ex[illegible]obbery of currency notes had been committed [illegible] G. I. P. Railway between Poona and, [illegible] A Banian of Poona had remitted to his [illegible]nts in Bombay the sum of Rs. 6,300 in [illegible] Notes which were contained in a parcel for [illegible]receipt in due form had been given to the sen[illegible] contents of the parcel were not, however, [illegible]o it was forwarded entirely at his own risk to [illegible]spondents in Bombay. The packet [illegible]d have been given in charge to a [illegible]uard at Poona named Williams, who, on his [illegible] Boree Bunder Station, reported that it had [illegible] some time afterwards, a low-caste woman [illegible]o, a common prostitute, was apprehended [illegible] the Police whilst endeavouring to get [illegible]te of Rs. 1,000 in value from a Marwaree [illegible]is led to an enquiry, which has resulted [illegible] portion of the stolen property being [illegible] first instance, the woman Bhagoo [illegible]o custody, and upon her statement a [illegible] Bazaar was suspected [illegible] currency notes (the stolen property) to the amount of Rs. 1,600, to change. This woman's first account of how she came into possession of the notes was, that she found the packet containing them lying on the line of Railway close to the Boree Bunder. Both the Kirkee Banian and the Guard Williams have since been made joint accused in this case, and the woman Bhagoo has been granted a certificate of conditional pardon, under Section 347 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Should the evidence implicate the Guard in this case, who has reserved his defence, we think it will have to be committed to the Sessions of the High Court for trial, otherwise it may be decided by the Railway Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction it is to dispose of on its merits.—*Id.*

THE KHURRUKWASLA WATER CASE.—This case came on for further hearing yesterday, when it was elicited by the prosecution that for the last fifteen years the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Fountain had been open to the public without fee or tax for the water until it fell into the hands of the Irrigation Department on the introduction of a supply from the Khurrukwasla Water works. The late venerable and benevolent Parsee Baronet some twenty five-years ago erected waterworks at the Bund, which was also built at his expense at an immense cost, for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the castes, creeds, and denominations free of cost to them, in the Cantonment. Why the supply of water at the Bund from the water works erected there by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has now got into the hands of the Irrigation Department is a matter that will have to be explained; but there can be no doubt that the intention of the noble-hearted founder of the Bund Water Works was that every one in this Cantonment should benefit by his active benevolence without ever being called upon to pay a water rate. The works at the Bund were placed under an officer of Government in the same way as the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay, where no fees are taken from the patients; and in the same way water was supplied from the Sir Jamsetjee Bund and Water Works at Poona to all who required this necessary of life. Recently the Irrigation Department have stepped in, and say to the public, "You shall not have a drop of water from this fountain without payment;" they have put a stop to the water works at the Bund, and they have deprived the public of a right which they had enjoyed for a quarter of a century through the benevolence of one of Bombay's most honored citizens. Yesterday, the case for the prosecution against the accused was closed, and it has been postponed till Friday next, the 25th instant, when Colonel Eccard, the Cantonment Magistrate, will decide whether the evidence will justify him in making a charge against them under the Indian Penal Code.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. DIAMOND.

H. M. S. DIAMOND, Captain Bosanquet, arrived in Bombay yesterday from England, having come out to take the place of H. M. S. Briton on the Indian station. The Briton recently returned home, after having spent five years on the station. The Diamond came out round the Cape, and had fair weather, and made a good voyage. Some little excitement was caused on her arrival, as she came under sail and seemed likely at one time to collide with some of the men-of-war at present in the harbour; but by excellent management she weathered her difficulties, and finally brought up in proximity to the buoy she aimed for.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

WE hear on good authority that Lieutenant Brebner, the Shipping Master of this harbour, has, with that regard for the interests of the English and other seamen who visit our shores which he has always exhibited, sent a circular round to the captains of the vessels now in port, advising them to keep their men on boardship until the small-pox reports show more favourable returns.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows, viz.:—At the J. J. Hospital 79 under treatment, 2 admissions, 2 discharged and 1 death. At the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, 10 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital 9 under treatment, 3 admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 21, of whom were Hindoos, 10; Mahomedans, 9; and Native Christians 2. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 1; Mandvie, 1; Oomercarry, 1; Dhobie Talao, 3; Funneswady, 2; Bholeshwar, 2; Kharra Talao, 1; Girgaum, 1; Camatepoora, 8; and Byculla 1.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE MARINE REGATTA.

THE Mercantile Marine Regatta, organised by captains of vessels belonging to the merchant service, was held yesterday afternoon. The Semiramis was placed at the disposal of the Regatta Committee on the occasion, and was utilized as the Flagship. She was gaily decorated with various coloured bunting, and had a numerous company on board, invited by the committee to witness the sailing. Refreshments were supplied *ad libitum* by Messrs. Minns and Kerner, of the Apollo Bunder, and all on board the Flagship passed a very pleasant and enjoyable afternoon. Several of the merchant ships in the harbour were decorated in honour of the occasion, besides the Semiramis, conspicuous among them being the Morayshire, commanded by Captain Dawson, secretary to the Regatta Committee. There were nine events on the programme, consisting of sailing and rowing races, and concluding with a duck-hunt. The number of ships lying in the harbour rather detracted from the amusement of watching the progress of the boats in some of the races, by offering obstructions to the sight, but in two or three cases very good and close matches were sailed or rowed. The management of the regatta was in the hands of the following gentlemen:—

COMMITTEE.

Captain Powles (Chairman).

Captain Philp.	Captain Roach.
Captain Humphreys.	Captain Foreshaw.

Umpire.—Captain Fullarton.
Referee.—Captain Young.
Starter.—W. G. Corke, Esq.
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.—Captain James Dawson.

The races were as follows:—

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE, at 2-30 P. M.—For Dubash Boats. Entrance, Rs. 7. Prize—A Silver Cup.

Course—From the station at the Flag-ship down inshore to the westward of the Inner Lightship; leaving the Lightship on the port hand, to a mark boat moored close to the South Caranjah Shoal Buoy; leaving that on the port hand, back to the Flagship Semiramis, passing between the Flagship and the Police Hulk to win.

There were three entries, but only one boat, the "Girl I love," entered by Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee came to the post in time, and the result was a "walk" over.

SECOND RACE, at 2-45 P.M.—Sailing Race for yachts any rig not exceeding 10 tons, but which are not *bona fide* ships' boats to be handicapped according to the rules of the Bombay Yacht Club Entrance, Rs. 10. First prize—A Silver Cup; second prize—Rs. 15.

There were four entries but only two started, the "Tiny," entered by the confederacy, and the "Wandle." The Tiny won easily.

THIRD RACE, at 3 P.M.—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 10. First Prize—a Silver Cup; Second Prize—Rs. 40; Third Prize—Rs. 20.

Course—The same as for Dubash boats. Once round. Fourteen started, with the following result:—

Name.	Colour.		Owners.	
Choice	Red, Yellow & Blue	Capt.	Marsters	1
Parthia	White & Blue Centre	"	McAllister	2
Baron Colonsay	White & Black Horse	"	Pelgate	3
Glenhaven	Blue & White	"	Foreshaw	0
Stornaway	Blue, White and Blue, Red Centre	"	Storm	0
Aberaman	Blue, with a Bee	"	Dunn	0
Victoria Cross	White Pendant and Red Cross	"	Young	0
Aldergrove	Yellow and Rampant Lion	"	Fullarton	0
Knight Companion	Blue	"	Roach	0
Varuna	White Pendant, Red and Yellow Cross	"	Philp	0
Morayshire	Red, Blue and White Cross	"	Dawson	0
Prince Oscar	White with Red Cross	"	Powles	0
Benefactress	Blue & White Ball	"	Moddrel	0
Kt. Companion	Blue	"	Roach	0

FOURTH RACE, at 3-30 P. M.—For Tonies pulling two oars and employed by ships in the harbour. Entrance Rs. 2. Prize—A bag of rice.

Course.—From Flag-ship round Flag-boat, and back to the Flag-ship to win.

Four started. Benefactress won.

Name.	Colour.		Owners.	
Benefactress	Blue and White Ball	Capt.	Moddrel	1
Morayshire	Red, Blue and White Cross	"	Dawson	2
Aldergrove	Yellow and Rampant Lion	"	Fullarton	3
Glenhaven	Blue & White Cross	"	Foreshaw	0

ROWING MATCHES.

FIFTH RACE, at 4 P.M.—For Ships' Boats pulling two oars. Entrance, Rs. 3. First Prize—Rs. 15; Second Prize—Rs. 8.

Course.—Same as for Tonies.

Name.	Colour.		Owners.	
Choice	Red, Yellow & Blue	Capt.	Marsters	1
Miningo	White Pendant	"	Phillips	2
Prince Oscar	White & Red Cross	"	Powles	3
Victoria Cross	White Pendant and Red Cross	"	Young	0
Baron Colonsay	White & Black Horse	"	Pelgate	0
Arabella	Red, White & Blue	"	Jones	0

SIXTH RACE, at 4-30 P.M.—The Esplanade Purse. For Ships' Gigs pulling four oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. First Prize—a Silver Cup; Second Prize—Rs. 30; Third Prize—Rs. 15; Fourth Prize—Rs. 5.

Course—Same as for previous Race.

Name.	Colour.		Owner.	
Prince Amadeo	Red	Capt.	Linskill	1
Prince Oscar	White & Red Cross	"	Powles	2
Govenour Tilly	Blue & White Centre	"	Humphreys	3
Lakefield	Red, Yellow and Blue	"	Marsters	4
Glenhaven	Blue & White Cross	"	Foreshaw	0
Aldergrove	Yellow and Rampant Lion	"	Fullarton	0
Morayshire	Red, Blue and White Cross	"	Dawson	0
Victoria Cross	White Pendant and Red Cross	"		0
Stornaway	Blue, White and Red and L	"	Storm	
Baron Colonsay	White, Black Horse	"	Felgate	0

SEVENTH RACE, at 5 P.M.—A Sculling Race. For Ships' Boat—Entrance, Rs. 1. First Prize—Rs. 10; Second Prize—Rs. 5.

Course.—To be decided before starting.

Name.	Colour.		Owners.	
Baron Colonsay	White & Black Horse	Capt.	Felgate	1
Victoria Cross	White Pendant & Red Cross	"	Young	2
Glenhaven	Blue & White Cross	"	Foreshaw	0
Prince Oscar	White & Red Cross	"	Powles	0
Arabella	Red, White and Blue	"	Jones	0
Varuna	Blue Pendant	"	Philp	0
Miningu	White Pendant	"	Phillips	0
Choice	Red, Yellow & Blue	"	Marsters	0

EIGHTH RACE, at 5-20 P.M.—The Merchants' Cup. For Ships' Boats pulling four oars. Winners in 1st Race to be handicapped. Entrance, Rs. 2. First Prize—a Silver Cup; Second Prize—Rs. 10.

Same Course.

Name.	Colour.		Owners.	
Prince Oscar	White & Red Cross	Capt.	Powles	1
Prince Amadeo	Red	"	Linskill	2
Aldergrove	Yellow and Rampant Lion	"	Fullarton	3
Govenour Tilly	Blue & White Centre	"	Humphreys	0
Morayshire	Red, Blue and White Cross	"	Dawson	0
Stornaway	Blue, White and Blue, Red and Lion	"	Storm	0
Glenhaven	Blue & White Cross	"	Foreshaw	0
Kt. Companion	Blue	"	Roach	0
Victoria Cross	C. B. in a Diamond	"	Young	0

NINTH RACE, at 5-40 P.M.—The Ladies' Purse. Kindly presented by Ladies in Bombay for Ships' Boats pulling four oars, to be rowed by Officers and steered by Captains. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted the Educational Budget Estimates for the year 1876-77. In last year's Budget Estimate the University fees for 1874-75 were estimated at Rs. 23,060, and the fees for Examiners at Rs. 33,000, showing an apparent charge on Provincial Funds of nearly Rs. 10,000. The actual fees collected amounted to Rs. 29,968, while the fees to Examiners came only to Rs. 30,210. The margin left this year is much more moderate, viz., Rs. 4,440, but even this is not an unnecessarily cautious estimate as the tendency of the University Examinations is to become more and more self-supporting. Under the head of Inspection there is an increase for an Inspecting Schoolmaster for the Badrachellam and Rakapally Taluks, and the travelling batta of the Superintendent of Hill Schools has been entered at the proper rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per day. In other respects the provisions for inspection charges is the same as last year, but as nearly all the Deputy Inspectors are drawing salaries below the sums sanctioned, there will probably be a large saving under this head. There ought to be no savings under the salaries of the Inspectors, as every officer receives the salary of his grade, but the accounts of the year 1874-75, as shown in the Inspectors' accounts, are in some instances below the sums sanctioned. The estimate for Postage labels is also apparently too high, if the actual expenditure for 1874-75 can be accepted as a safe criterion. On the whole, although provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs. 1,91,790, the total may be safely reduced as it was last year to Rs. 1,89,000. The retirement of Mr. Gordon, Professor of History, and the death of Mr Sashiengar, Professor of Vernacular Literature, slightly reduce the cost of two items of the Presidency College, but on the other hand increments of salary must be provided for the Professors of Sanscrit and Physical Science. Three additional masters have also been provided for, and the salaries of the peons have been raised. The total estimate of Rs. 87,884 shows an admit of any reduction, and cannot be compared with the actual expenditure for 1874-75, as the Professor of Physical Science did not arrive until near the end of that year. It must, however, be remembered that the real increase is not so great as it appears, as the new junior classes are expected to be self-supporting, and the fees are estimated to amount to Rs. 14,900 instead of Rs. 11,616. In the Combaconum Provincial College the salary of the Principal has been raised; an Assistant Sanscrit Pundit has been sanctioned; the salary of the Tamil Pundit has been increased. The estimate is, therefore, higher than the actuals of 1874-75, but does not admit of any reduction. In the estimate submitted last year the salaries of all the Head Masters of Zillah Schools seem to have been calculated at the maximum rate of Rs. 300 per mensem. The salaries of the Head Masters of higher and middle class schools have been estimated at Rs. 50,800 instead of Rs. 47,300. On the whole the estimate for schools of the higher and middle class is Rs 5,760, below the estimate of the last year. There have been hitherto no Government Girls' Schools. Provision has now been made for ten Schools, hitherto supported from Municipal or Local Funds and transferred to Government. Under the head of Normal Schools provision has been made for two Elementary Normal Schools at Palghaut and Tellicherry. It has not been ascertained how the provision in last year's Budget for different classes of Gurzat-in-aid Schools was calculated. As there is now an aided Industrial School in Black Town, and a probability of similar institutions springing up in the Mofussil, some provision has been made for this new branch of expenditure. On the whole, unless a stop is put to the issue of new grants, the entire provision for grants-in-aid can scarcely be put at a lower figure than Rs. 800,000. The provision for Scholarships awarded on results of the University Examinations and Normal School Scholarships, is below the amount sanctioned, somewhat above the actuals. The annual donation to Madras School Book Society was reduced this year to Rs. 10. As the order does not state that the reduction is permanent, provision has been made for the usual sum. Provision has been made for the preparation and publication of readers and other books under G. O., No. 319, dated 7th September. No orders have been passed regarding gymnasia, but in anticipation of sanction, Rs. 10,000 have been entered on account of this item. The actual receipts the School Fee Fund Budget Estimate in 1874-75 were Rs. 86,743 against an estimate of Rs. 95,050. The discrepancy is mainly due to the collections of the Provincial School of Calicut, Rs. 5,965-8-0 having been credited to the account of the current year, owing to delay in the transmission of the fees to the Treasury. The estimate for 1876-77 is somewhat below that for the current year, because several Taluk Schools have been abolished. The Building Budget Estimate for the year 1875-76 was Rs. 1,19,741, which was available for expenditure during the year 1875-76. The Capital which stood at Rs. 4,85,000 on the 1st April 1875, was reduced in April to Rs. 4,43 000, in consequence of the sums of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 2,000 having been diverted from capital. The revised estimate of receipts for the current year will, therefore, stand as follows:—Balance remaining at the beginning of the year Rs. 19,518, sums diverted from Capital in April 1875, Rs. 42,000, interest on 4 per cent. Non-Transferable Notes 17,720, contributions from private persons 1,500, and Public Works Refunds Rs. 8,500, making a total of Rs. 45,902. With some necessary alterations those estimates have been passed by Government.

THE CHINESE IRON-CLAD.

(*China Mail.*)

On Saturday last (January 29) a trial was made of the engines of the little iron-clad now being finished at the Kiangnan Arsenal, [illegible] to Europe to cope with European navies in their own waters; but to serve the Chinese in the shallow rivers and creeks which abound here, and where vessels carrying seven inch guns could not follow. It can hardly be thought that the Chinese would be foolhardy enough to take the vessel out to sea to encounter the Audacious; but lying close under the bank of the river it might be found difficult to hit her. The gun which she carries sends a shot with a total energy of 2,073 tons, or 218 tons greater than that attributed to the seven-inch Woolwich gun, and could penetrate the side of even the Audacious up to 500 yards. [illegible] might be found sufficient to pierce the six [illegible] which forms the sides of the English gun-[illegible] carrying the seven inch gun, which present a much greater target surface than the little Chinaman, and which might be pierced at 3,000 yards. In building a vessel of this class the Chinese are only following the footsteps of Western nations. The Austrian Government has two such vessels with 12 inch plating at the water line and 8 inches at the battery, and the Swedish Government has ten such vessels with 12 inch at the water line and 2 inches at the battery; whereas this vessel has 2 inches plating at the water line and 8½ inches at the battery. The Chinese were both prepared for ironship building, and have in fact been getting the necessary plant ready and building the vessel at the same time. It is now one year and eight months since the ironclad was first commenced, and many say thinks that a long time for building so small a vessel, which no doubt, it is, if compared with the time taken to build one in England; but it has been begun and nearly finished since the launch of the last frigate at the Arsenal, which has been over two years in the water. It is thought that if the Chinese do not go to war until she is finished there will be peace in the East for some considerable time. In fact it takes as many years to make a Chinese frigate's engines as it would months to make those of an English one. The Chinese in preferring iron ships to wooden ones, and small gun-boats like this to frigates which are scarcely able to cross the Woosung Bar, show their wisdom. It is believed that the Chinese intend building an armourclad of a much larger size as soon as the necessary plant has been got ready. We may mention, in conclusion, that the ironclad above referred to is not called the Terror of Western Nations, as was stated the other day.

CHINESE RASCALS

(*China Mail.*)

Chinese doctors, as we have frequently remarked, are for many reasons a very unenviable race of men. If they happen to fail in their endeavours to cure a patient with perhaps an incurable disease, they run a risk of incurring serious punishment, which varies in severity according to the rank of the sick person; and they are continually being made the victims or the instruments of some untoward hoax. In the neighbourhood of Peking just outside the walls, there lived some time ago a worthy follower of—whoever may be the Chinese counterpart of Esculapius; and he enjoyed a widespread reputation for ability. Indeed so great was his fame that he found it advisable to move into the City itself, where he established himself in a large house and speedily secured a handsome practice. One day two individuals, who appear to have followed the ancient calling of shoplifters, went to a large silk-mercer's, and asked to be shown some patterns of silk and satin. There was to be a grand wedding, they said, at the house of a wealthy mandarin; the ladies were anxious to have the most splendid dresses procurable; would the shop-keeper oblige them by bringing out some samples of his most costly fabrics, and accompanying them to the bride's house? The unfortunate mercer was delighted, and speedily got together some rolls of satin worth in all a couple of hundred taels. They then mounted their carts, and proceeded to the house of this physician, the *hu t'ung* in which he lived, being quite cluttered-up with the various conveyances of his wealthy patients. "Look," said one of the rascals, "how many rich folk are paying visits of congratulation? These people will give you a handsome price for your goods, you may be sure." Now it was a custom of the worthy doctor to see the general body of his patients in an outer room; but those who wished for a more private and confidential interview could, by paying an extra fee, be received in the inner apartments. So these two scamps told their victim to sit down in the porchway while they went in and took the satins for the approval of the ladies; and, leaving him amid a crowd of the poor patients, paid their fee and passed into the private consultation-rooms. The doctor listened to their imaginary symptoms, and gave them a prescription; whereupon they gravely thanked him and took their leave by a side door especially reserved for the convenience of the 'swells.' Meanwhile the luckless mercer thought the young lady was a long time making up her mind, and at length requested the *kan men-teih* to go and see if she wasn't nearly ready. That individual stared, and evidently thought the visitor's disease was mental rather than physical; but when the *denouement* came, and the victim found that he was in a doctor's house, that there were no ladies in the case, and nobody was in pressing need of any silk, he rushed madly to look after his cart. Of course it had disappeared; so, curiously enough, had his two friends; and he has never yet had the satisfaction of asking them what became of his two hundred taels' worth of precious silk.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—E. H. Ruddock, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; "extract from the Report on Cod Liver Oil in his "Vade Mecum." Part IV.; "The Oil we invariably recommend for its easy assimilation, agreeableness, and high nutritive value, is Moller's Purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. We have prescribed this variety exclusively for several years, and have found in numerous cases that patients who previously could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness (flaby or rancid compounds) [illegible] under that name), experience[illegible] in taking Moller's Oil. Considering [illegible] and its being so frequently prescribed, we are glad to be able to give our [illegible] to so pure a preparation as this." Sold [illegible] Chemists. London depôt, 631, [illegible].

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 4.)

The Senatorial Elections were held in France on Sunday, Jan. 30, and have resulted in a moderate Republican victory. The election of Deputies for the Assembly will be held on Feb. 20.

The contents of Count Andrassy's note have been communicated to the Porte, and a reply is daily expected.

Some Turkish successes over the insurgents are reported. Serious disturbances seem to be imminent in Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania.

The idea that Russia is fomenting the rebellion, and that Austria will be obliged actively to intervene, spreads.

Francis Deak died on Jan. 29. His remains were buried with a public funeral of the most impressive character on Feb. 3. There has, telegraphs the Hungarian correspondent of the *Times*, been nothing like it since the coronation of Francis Joseph. It was, indeed, Hungary that buried Deak. Unless prevented by illness everyone was there who has a name or is of account in Hungary.

The Carlists gained one or two small successes early in the week. But it is evident that the hold of Don Carlos on North-Eastern Spain is relaxing before the simultaneous advance of the three Alfonsist generals.

Prince Hohenlohe has arrived at Berlin from Rome, and it is believed that an amicable understanding between Kaiser and Pope is being established.

The health of the Pope is wonderfully good; but, according to a telegram from Rome published in to-day's *Standard*, Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

A bill for the incorporation of the Duchy of Lauenburg with the Prussian Monarchy will, it is expected, be presented to the German Diet during the present session.

In the sitting of the Federal Council on Feb. 3 Prince Bismarck's proposal to rescind the order of last spring, prohibiting the exportation of horses, was voted.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been released from prison. Escorted by police officials, he proceeded by rail in the direction of Breslau. He was informed that should he enter either of certain provinces named to him he would be interned in the fortress of Torgau.

The coroner's inquiry at Huntingdon into the causes of death in the Abbot's Ripton collision was brought to a conclusion on Feb. 3, the jury finding a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time passing censure upon the Great Northern Railway Company for carrying on their extensive mineral traffic without having an additional line of rails.

The Folkestone ritual case has ended in a judgment against the respondent, the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, on all points. Mr. Ridsdale will have to pay the entire cost of the proceedings. Dr. Penzance observed that "the line of severance between the 'mere decoration,' free from harm, and the 'superstitious reverence,' which was full of peril, might be difficult to draw in some cases but not in this."

According to a statement made by Sir Henry Peek in a public speech, the Princess Beatrice is engaged to be married to Prince Louis of Battenberg, of the Royal Navy, now with the Prince of Wales in India.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week. It is expected that there will be a sharp debate on the Address when Parliament meets on Feb. 8, and that immediately afterwards the Fugitive Slave Circular will come up for discussion.

Reports, contradicted by Mr. Mackonochie and several of his brethren, are conveyed from Rome that Cardinal Manning is engaged in the elaboration of a scheme for uniting the Extreme English Ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church. It is said that this proposal is opposed by the Sacred Congregations, but favoured by the Pope, and that Cardinal Manning will go to Rome for the purpose of defending his scheme before the Congregations.

The trial of the persons indicted for a conspiracy to defraud certain members of the Stock Exchange in connection with the launching of the Eupion Gas and Fuel Company, began Feb. 3 in the Queen's Bench Division at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and a special jury.

The Princess of Wales is on her way home from Copenhagen.

Mr. John Forster, the friend and biographer of Dickens, died on Tuesday, February 1.

Obituary of the Week.—Maj.-Gen. W. Fullerton, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Case, Mad. Ret.; Capt. H. B. Rose, Bo. Ret.; Viscount Melville; Sir William Jackson, Bart.; the Marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Madeleine Crichton; Francis Deak; Mr. John Forster; Mr. W. H. Barrow, late M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Barnes, late 91st; J. H. Barker, Police Magistrate; the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D.; Capt. T. E. Hodge, late Ceylon Rifles; F. Johnson, of E. I. College, Haileybury; D. Ritchie, P. and O. Co's s.s. Surat; Col. A. H. Gordon, Mad. Ret.

AUSTRIA ON THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 4.)

To those observers, abroad as well as English, who [illegible] in the existence of an Anglo-Austrian alliance, the attitude of the Austrian Press towards the Andrassy Note must be not a little perplexing. Not only is the Note itself received with [illegible] but the articles which the Austrian papers devote to it are [illegible] to be explicable on any other supposition than that they are written to order. Such articles of this sort appear in an English journal, it is not so easy to assign their value, except on the assumption that they are what they so oddly appear to be. The first article in the *Times* this morning treats the prospects of Count Andrassy's Note in the precise spirit in which we should expect the question to be treated in the columns of a semi-official Vienna newspaper. There is all the mystery with which an inspired journal "prepares" the public for some important step here, after to be announced, and all the irritation and impatience of an interested observer who foresees objection and difficulty without being able to dispose of them. From first to last, moreover, the matter is discussed almost wholly from the point of view of Austria. The sneers at the so-called "integrity of the Ottoman Empire," in the sense of its independence of foreign dictation—a fiction too notorious, we should have imagined, to be a possible mark for satire—lead directly up to the remark that it is Austria to whose dictation the Turk will have to submit. An end, we are told, will be put to all "fencing with realities" if Raschid Pasha should "give Austria" such a written promise as will amount to an admission that "she" has a right to prescribe how the Ottoman Empire shall order its affairs. England has given a general support "to Count Andrassy," and the Turk will now doubtless give some kind of assent to the "Austrian propositions." Count Andrassy, on the other hand, must still be prepared for some further diplomatic fencing before "his project" can pass beyond the verbal stage.

If this constant and exclusive reference to Austria, and the Austrian Minister's share in the project of "pacification," could be attributed to Austrian inspiration, it would be comprehensible enough; and a glance at this morning's telegrams sufficiently explains the necessity of making Austria the prominent figure in the business. Something had to be done at once to retrieve a dignity which seems to have suffered a little by the course adopted at Constantinople in the acceptance of Count Andassy's Note. The ceremony of intervention has been shorn of a good deal of its expected impressiveness. It does not appear that there was any formal presentation of the Note at all. The Ambassador, we learn, was only to communicate its contents to the Sublime Porte, and the other Powers concurring in the Note would adopt the same procedure. It is impossible not to see that this gives a very different and less imposing aspect to the whole affair than was anticipated. It loses to an indefinite degree in its character of an act of dictation performed by a superior, and gains indefinitely in its character of a polite offer of friendly advice from an equal. That being so, it naturally becomes expedient to remind the world that the implied equality is only a courteous fiction, and that what has taken the inoffensive shape of a suggestion is in reality a command. Whether the Note is "presented" or its contents communicated merely, the Porte—such is the tone now taken—will have to do as it is bid; and, though it may be allowed to keep up the pretence of merely taking advice, it will, by the written promise which is to be insisted on, virtually admit the "right" of Austria to "prescribe how the Ottoman Empire shall order its affairs."

Such, at any rate, is the impression which it obviously suits the Cabinet of Vienna to create; and it must be admitted that the tone of the *Times* article this morning is admirably calculated to produce it. Not less noteworthy are its remarks on the probable effect of the Note, and the reforms recommended for pacifying the insurrection. The "real difficulties will begin only with the attempt to apply the reforms." For "the insurgents cannot be expected to lay down their arms until they receive some good guarantee that the intervening Powers will prevent the Porte from relapsing into its old ways. Nor can Austria ask them to cease fighting until it shall possess the means of protecting them against further misrule." There is an innocence about this last sentence which almost disarms criticism. The spectacle of Austria entreating the insurgents to lay down their arms, but unable to induce them to do so for want of guarantees to offer them, makes a most effective picture. We see how much art and imagination has been expended in its production when we consider that this well meaning but helpless Power is precisely the agent mainly responsible for the continuance of the revolt. If we may venture to reconstruct the above-quoted sentence in a shape more nearly in accordance with the facts, we should ask how the insurgents could be expected to lay down their arms so long as the insurrection is fed and maintained from territory under Austrian control. The real ailment of the revolt, as the *Daily Telegraph* truly says this morning, is very well known to come from two sources, Dalmatia and Montenegro, the one Austrian, the other, for this purpose at any rate, the instrument of Austria. No one doubts but that Austria, by a strict discharge of her international duties, could have starved out the insurrection long ago—no one doubts that she could do so now at any moment by the same means. That she must have some purpose to serve in thus neglecting her international duties is too evident for denial; and it takes therefore rather more than ordinary courage to pretend that she has no other reason for not checking the insurrection than sheer inability to make satisfactory terms with the insurgents. If she cannot "afford to let Herzegovina remain a hotbed of revolution," it is manifest from her whole policy throughout that she can still less afford to bring it summarily and decisively to a close. Perhaps we shall understand her position when that "transfer of authority" takes place "which seems to grow in magnitude the longer it is examined," and of which, when it is about to become an accomplished fact, we shall look to receive early notice in the columns of the *Times*.

MR. CAVE'S GOOD OFFICES.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

It seems to us probable that the public has far more curiosity as to the purpose and the results of Mr Cave's mission to Egypt than the Government is aware of. It is not only that a vast proportion of the Egyptian debt is due to Englishmen, nor even that any financial disaster in that country, coming quickly after the bankruptcy of Turkey, would have a distressing effect upon all securities. The recent action of our Government in Egypt has drawn attention to all that they do or attempt there; and there is a generous hope abroad that one good move will not be discredited by a bad or an abortive one. For similar reasons, but not with precisely the same feelings, the progress and the consequences of Mr. Cave's mission are narrowly watched by the leaders of opposition, who already seem to see in that mission far more hopeful grounds of attack than they can find in the "stock-jobbing transaction" which preceded it.

For our own part, we scarcely doubt that whether Mr. Cave's mission prove successful or unsuccessful—from the English or the merely party point of view—is simply a matter of choice on the part of her Majesty's Ministers. Roughly speaking, we should say that success or failure, credit or discredit, depend very much upon whether at this present juncture they elect to deny or to succumb to the general assertion of principle upon which objection is based. The oppositionists seem to rely very confidently upon the dogma that one nation should never interfere in the financial affairs of another. They assert this as if it were self-evident and universally admitted. And it does seem to rest upon a firm foundation of prudence. The real objection to it is, indeed, that it is too prudent. Listen to the arguments adduced in support of this infallible doctrine, and it is as if a man should say, "We all know how drowning men clutch and cling. Boat or no boat, ladders, lines, and life-preservers notwithstanding, you shall never catch me moving from the shore to save any drowning man. It cannot be done without risk; and I avoid all risk, on principle." From this point of view, the oppositionist doctrine does not appear to be a very high one; and it is to be observed that those who hold it restrict its application to the one form of interference that seems in some vague and distant way to menace the pocket. When a Government grants, or when it offers, its "good offices" to allay a quarrel between two other States, it is said on all hands to do a benevolent and a wise thing. And yet no Government can undertake such a task without some risk of offending one party or both, or without violence to the warning against interfering in quarrels which ages ago became proverbial in every country under the sun. Why the interposition of good offices should be applauded as benevolent in the one case and condemned as rash and dangerous in the other we do not understand. The object equally is to prevent evils which, when they occur, are not only troublesome to the States in which they arise, but to all civilized States whatever; and we entirely deny that the risk is more avoidable in the one case than the other. Of course you can foolishly interfere in the financial difficulties of other States, but with equal ease you may intervene foolishly in their disputes. The assumption is that all such interposition will be made discreetly, and that at every step the officious Power will guard itself against responsibility and the chances of reproach. It seems to us that in the case of Egypt there are many reasons why the Government should not have refused its good offices when solicited, much in the affairs of the country to make inquiry and good counsel on the part of trained minds eminently desirable if not even necessary, and nothing to lead to much-dreaded "responsibility" in so doing. It is for nobody's good that the Egyptian Government, brought to the brink of ruin by excessive borrowing—(not for base purposes either)—should fall into it. It will be for everybody's good if the English Government, by its agents, can dispel the darkness in which the whole financial condition of the country is shrouded, sweep away the hordes of speculators who surround the Khedive, willing to prey upon his prejudices, rashness, and ignorance, and show him how to make the best of his position. Such a course of conduct is none the worse for being called interference in the financial affairs of other countries; and we hope (without being very confident) that the Government will not be frightened from a comparatively easy and perfectly irresponsible course by the cries of a narrow and selfish pedantry. The scope of beneficent interference may be distinctly defined. More than an accurate display of facts, the exercise of trained disinterested minds upon some bettermost scheme of reconstruction, and the presentation of this [illegible] as a piece of serious advice—more than this, we would be too much; but why the Government should not go as far as that we do not comprehend. They have been before the prospect that their advice will be acted on. If it is not adopted, the Government will have done its best and can end the matter with credit. If it be adopted, then a real substantial good will be done for a country in which we are greatly interested; while at home (in the probable avoidance of bankruptcy, to the protection, so far as may be, of a vast amount of securities held in English hands) as much benefit will accrue economically as ever was made by the reduction of soldiers' pensions or perhaps by the concoction of a cheap coal-mixture for the use for her Majesty's ships. We must keep decidedly out of the fact that Mr. Cave's mission is [illegible] and the question of [illegible] must be met before the oppositionists cry will seriously agree to [illegible]. They have from the first surrounded Mr. Cave's mission with mystery, and its objects with silence. Now [illegible] one in which there should have been no mystery, even for a moment, in the [illegible] of the proceedings of the Queen in Council, the [illegible] of the settlement of the affairs both of the Khedive and of Egypt, and the [illegible] of such value [illegible] should be [illegible] from them. When, however, articles of this sort appear in an English journal, it is not so easy to assign their value, except on the assumption that they are what they so oddly appear to be. The first article in the *Times* this morning treats the prospects of Count Andrassy's Note in the precise spirit in which we should expect the question to be treated in the columns of a semi-official Vienna newspaper. There is all the mystery with which an inspired journal "prepares" the public for some important step here, after to be announced, and all the irritation and impatience of an interested observer who foresees objection and difficulty without being able to dispose of them. 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INDIAN EXCHANGE.

The continuous fall in the value of silver, a[illegible] effect, in combination with other influences, such [illegible] depression in the Indian trade, upon the Indi[illegible] change, engage from day to day more serious atten[illegible] The subjoined letters, bearing upon this subject, [illegible] been published in the *Times*:—

East India United Service Club, London, S. W., Ja[illegible]

Sir,—I have read with deep interest your re[illegible] this day on the continued depreciation of the I[illegible] exchanges, which is causing such deep distress a[illegible] those whose incomes are derived from India. It s[illegible] I believe, of no question that the Indian Coun[illegible] forcing an enormous amount of its bills twice a [illegible] upon the Market, has greatly aggravated the evil[illegible] the glut of silver, demonetised in so many States, re[illegible] inevitable. The question is whether, as it m[illegible] money for home expediture, the Council coul[illegible] out these financial operations more economicall[illegible] as at present, at a cost of about 11 per cent.

No expedient, I admit, could insure more th[illegible] porary relief, though possibly this might [illegible] permanent advantage. To a loan in England t[illegible] I submit, one serious objection—that it wo[illegible] necessary to take up a comparatively large [illegible] which interest must be paid from the outset, w[illegible] proceeds in great part were for a long time lyi[illegible] The suggestion I therefore venture to offer is t[illegible] Council should, for some time to come, sell Es[illegible] Billsin substitution of drawings on India. This [illegible] would really cost nothing, for the Governmen[illegible] might invest, at a higher interest in Rupee[illegible] corresponding funds it must have provid[illegible] those drafts I submit with all diffiden[illegible] simple plan, but it is clearly high time that [illegible] should be done for the relief of the Indias[illegible] My chief anxiety, however, I confess, [illegible] account, for I am, like very many others.

A [illegible]

I[illegible]

Sir,—You will do unspeakable [illegible] "sufferers" if you will probe to the [illegible] of the present low rate of exchan[illegible] land and India, and show how the evil is to be remedied.

As a contribution to the discussion of the question, will you allow me to submit that the most practical cure would be to increase by every legitimate means the volume and value of Indian exportable produce, and that it rests with the governing powers alone to adopt the necessary measures? These are—1. To reduce to the lowest point possible the cost of carriage on existing Indian railways. 2. To provide the means as speedily as possible of transport where none at present exists.

With reference to the first point, the history of the Bengal famine showed that enormous quantities—hundreds of thousands of tons—of grain existed in India, which flowed immediately to the spot where it was wanted as soon as the rates of carriage on the guaranteed railways were reduced to half the usual charge.

With regard to the second measure, it can be easily proved that rich and fertile districts are entirely without the means of marketing their surplus produce of food, grains, and oil seeds, which are consumed by cattle where they grow or are left to rot. But the Government of India, though recognising these facts, hesitates to borrow money in this country to proceed rapidly with the construction of railways, because the interest of such money has to be drawn for on India, thus increasing the amount of the Secretary of State's drafts, and, as is believed by these authorities aggravating the evil by further depressing exchange. But these authorities fail to realise the fact that an immediate expenditure of, say, ten millions sterling on new communications would only increase the Secretary of State's drafts on India by 400,000l. per annum, or about 3 per cent. increase on the present drawings; whereas the effect would in all probability be to increase the volume of our exports by 300,000 to 400,000 tons of wheat, and seeds of the value of three to four millions sterling, counterbalancing ten times over the increase of the Government drafts on India, which is the bugbear of the officials. These estimates may appear extravagant, but they can be supported by well-ascertained facts. One or two illustrations will suffice. How can the splendid wheat of the Nerbudda Valley compete with America, when the cost of carriage from Jubbulpore to Bombay equals the entire cost of conveying the same commodity from Chicago to Liverpool? and how can the fertile provinces of the Southern Mahratta country export wheat and seeds when the valuable article of cotton, matured last March, is only now being shipped because there are no means of getting it to the seaboard sooner?

Similar examples might be adduced from Kattiwar, Northern Guserat, Respore, the Punjab, and many other parts.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Indian Merchant.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, Jan. 25.

Asiatic events of international importance in 1875 are thus reviewed in the official Russian *Invalide*:—

"The most important international event which occurred in Asia in 1875 is the exchange of the Kurile Islands for the Island of Sachaline. Under a Treaty concluded between Russia and Japan the Kuriles were ceded by the former to the latter, Japan, allowing Russia to become the exclusive owner of Sachaline. Other important events are the collision between the Japanese and the Coreans; the murder of Mr. Margary on the Djunnan-Barmah-frontier; the delay in the opening of the Anam ports to foreign vessels; the war of the English with the Malays in Perak; the march of the Afghans against Maimen; the reunion with Russia of the northern part of Khokand; the reopening of diplomatic negotiations upon the interminable question of the Perso-Turkish frontier; and, lastly, the purchase by England of a considerable portion of the Suez Canal shares. In the following survey we shall endeavour to point out the significance of these events.

"The united Sovereignty of Russia, and Japan over the Island of Sachaline was based upon Treaties concluded in 1855 and 1867. An arrangement unprecedented in history, it was also very inconvenient for both Powers. However well disposed the Russian and Japanese authorities at Sachaline might be, collisions had arisen which threatened to increase, notwithstanding the separate interests of the different settlers. Though the Russians were all engaged in the coal mines and the Japanese were mostly fishermen, quarrels were for ever breaking out. The Treaty which put an end to this anomalous state of things was concluded at St. Petersburg, and on the 25th of August was ratified by the Mikado at Jeddo. In consequence of this Treaty a Russian and Japanese Commission repaired from Jeddo to Sachaline and the Kurile Archipelago to hand over the mutually ceded territories. By this fortunate termination of the Sachaline question, the only possible occasion of conflict between Russia and Japan has been removed. Henceforth both Powers will be united by that natural alliance which must ensue from neighbourly relations and community of political interests.

"The commotion between the Japanese and the Coreans was occasioned by the Coreans attacking the Japanese man-of-war Yuniokan while surveying the Corean frontier. The captain of the Yuniokan landed a small crew, and, attacking in turn the battery which had opened fire upon him, took some guns and prisoners. In the straitened relations between the two countries this event might have brought on war had not the Japanese Government and nation taken matters coolly. Apparently, the fight will lead to no ulterior consequences.

"The murder of Mr. Margary is a very serious affair, and possibly may lead to grave complications in the future. In reality it is only an episode in the long-continued struggle of England with China. England anxious to weaken China, has never been at a loss for pretexts. Early in 1875 the English despatched a military and scientific expedition from India, with orders to penetrate through Burmah to China, where they wished to create a market for that opium which is the bane of the Chinese race. This expedition, under the command of Captain Brown, had already crossed Burmah and was approaching the Chinese Province of Djunnan when one of its members, a Mr. Margary, on his travels through the country from Shanghai to Mamins, was killed in the neighbourhood of the latter town, just before meeting Mr. Brown. Upon this, the English Press charged the Chinese authorities with setting the people, or rather the soldiery, against the red barbarians and their expedition. War seemed to be imminent when Mr. Wade, the British Envoy at Pekin, asked for an increase of English ships in the Chinese seas. Eventually, however, the Chinese Government, at the demand of Mr. Wade, consented to entrust the Governor-General of Chutchuan, one Liekhantchjan, attended by Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Babir, two English Secretaries of Legation, with an inquiry into the matter. This inquiry is still going on. Though a number of Chinese have been examined, it remains doubtful whether the murder was committed by Chinese or by the independent hill tribes living on the western frontier of Djunnan. Meanwhile, so great is the presumption of the English that they have acquainted the King of [illegible] with the murder of Mr. Margary, but who was, notwithstanding, sent as Chinese Envoy to St. Petersburg. Mr. Wade grants by the Margary business to be admirably calculated to produce it. Not less noteworthy are its remarks on the probable effect of the Note, and the reforms recommended for pacifying the insurrection. The "real difficulties will begin only with the attempt to apply the reforms." For "the insurgents cannot be expected to lay down their arms until they receive some good guarantee that the intervening Powers will prevent the Porte from relapsing into its old ways. Nor can Austria ask them to cease fighting until it shall possess the means of protecting them against further misrule." There is an innocence about this last sentence which almost disarms criticism. The spectacle of Austria entreating the insurgents to lay down their arms, but unable to induce them to do so for want of guarantees to offer them, makes a most effective picture. We see how much art and imagination has been expended in its production when we consider that this well meaning but helpless Power is precisely the agent mainly responsible for the continuance of the revolt. If we may venture to reconstruct the above-quoted sentence in a shape more nearly in accordance with the facts, we should ask how the insurgents could be expected to lay down their arms so long as the insurrection is fed and maintained from territory under Austrian control. The real ailment of the revolt, as the *Daily Telegraph* truly says this morning, is very well known to come from two sources, Dalmatia and Montenegro, the one Austrian, the other, for this purpose at any rate, the instrument of Austria. No one doubts but that Austria, by a strict discharge of her international duties, could have starved out the insurrection long ago—no one doubts that she could do so now at any moment by the same means. That she must have some purpose to serve in thus neglecting her international duties is too evident for denial; and it takes therefore rather more than ordinary courage to pretend that she has no other reason for not checking the insurrection than sheer inability to make satisfactory terms with the insurgents. If she cannot "afford to let Herzegovina remain a hotbed of revolution," it is manifest from her whole policy throughout that she can still less afford to bring it summarily and decisively to a close. Perhaps we shall understand her position when that "transfer of authority" takes place "which seems to grow in magnitude the longer it is examined," and of which, when it is about to become an accomplished fact, we shall look to receive early notice in the columns of the *Times*.

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MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Ta